

Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, and Roger W. Babson of the Babson Statistical Institute, urged a wider application of religious ideals to business as the surest road to prosperity, in addresses just delivered in Boston.

"Religion is the greatest factor in improving business conditions to be had or bad," Mr. Babson declared in public address on the "Basis of



Prosperity," at the Old South Meeting House.

"Good emotions are created only by religion," he added, "all emotions are safely directed and controlled only by religion. Religion serves as a safety valve for the excess emotions. Every red-blooded man either prays or sweats, sobs or scolds, loves or hates, is sympathetic or jealous, and it is religion that determines which the man does."

"Every period of prosperity is the result of the thrift, industry and righteousness generated by the preceding period of depression, and every period of depression is the result of the extravagance, inefficiency, and unrighteousness developed during a period of prosperity. Our present period of business prosperity is likely to be brought to a close by lack of religion."

Governor Brewster, speaking before the Advertising Club of Boston with particular reference to New England, said that more important than all of New England's material contributions to national life is its contribution of spiritual ideals best typified by the New England home and that which it stands for. "In New England there has come of late a great recreational development," he said, "and, I believe, an industrial renaissance and an agricultural revival in which western farmers are migrating back east, and western cattle are grazing in New England pastures, consuming the hay crop which the advent of the automobile has released. While these things are significant, New England's greatest responsibility lies in a different field, for her heritage of integrity—the rock-ribbed New England conscience—is the greatest responsibility she bears to the whole Nation."

## WELLESLEY DEBATORS WIN FROM OXFORD

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special).—Three Wellesley girls upheld the negative side of the question: "Resolved: That the growth and activities of the Socialistic movement are detrimental to social progress," against the Oxford University debating team last night. The audience, by a vote of 603 to 401, decided in favor of Wellesley.

Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley, presided at the debate, which was attended by more than 1500 persons, many of whom were Wellesley alumnae. The Wellesley team was Ruth Sullivan, Elizabeth Adams and Julia Older, all members of the senior class. The Oxford team consisted of H. V. Lloyd-Jones, R. H. Bernays and H. J. S. Wedderburn.

## TRAIN SERVICE CONFERENCE

By Special Cable  
THE HAGUE, Oct. 21.—The international conference of 29 countries for the fixing of the European train services for the second half of 1927 opened today and is to continue until Saturday next. Tables for the rail services are included in the discussions this year for the first time.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Associated Industries of Massachusetts dinner at Copple-Plaza, Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, speaker, 8:30.  
Women's City Club of Boston, forum meeting in Ford Hall for mayoral campaign, 8:30. Maj. Carroll Swan, speaker.

Theaters  
Castle Square—"The Fish Rose," 8:15.  
Copple—"The Creaking Chair," 8:15.  
Hollis—"The Blackbird in the Cage," 8:15.  
Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.  
Keith—"The Show-Off," 8:15.  
New Park—"The Show-Off," 8:15.  
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.  
Tremont—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Photoplays  
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.  
Fenway—"The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.  
Symphony Hall—New York Philharmonic Orchestra, 8:15.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tuit, C. S. R., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church in Capitol Theater, 1286 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, at 8 p. m.  
Free public address by James W. Johnson, poet and writer, and secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the Old South Meeting House, 12:15.  
Meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Twentieth Century Club, 8:45. Miss Eva Macnaghten of the English section of the W. I. L. speaker.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Court, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, per annum, \$1.00; three months, \$1.00; six months, \$1.00; single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

## Boston Merchants Praise Evening School Courses

Encourage Employees to Study General Subjects as Well as Technical Store Topics

Merchants of Boston, through the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are giving more and more attention to education of executives and employees in the retail stores, not only in the field of store work, but along general educational lines, such as English, both written and oral, and art.

By encouraging store employees to attend evening schools, the merchants believe that they not only benefit themselves through receiving better work, but that they build up the right ideas of good citizenship among their employees and otherwise prepare them for personal advancement.

Progress along these lines is definitely set forth in the annual report of Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, which is now being sent to members of that organization. The annual election of officers of the board will be held Nov. 3.

Co-operation with the Boston public schools, permitted the board to build up a source of labor supply for rush periods and at the same time, greatly benefit hundreds of pupils who desired to earn money during the holiday seasons. Mr. Bloomfield's report points out that more than 1300 pupils were used by retail stores during the last year, the earnings amounting to several hundreds of dollars.

Co-operation was made possible through closer relationship with principals and teachers. Frequent conferences were held with the teachers and employment managers from the retail stores, as well as Mr. Bloomfield, appeared before the graduating class of the high schools, telling of opportunities for employment in Boston stores.

Co-operative Course  
Another feature of the educational work of the stores is the co-operative course which provides for work in the stores alternating with the work in the special training course in the high schools. A new development in the store work is the formation of an advisory committee to the board's employment managers' group, made up of representatives of the leading business schools, colleges, and public employment offices in Massachusetts.

This committee will advise with the employment managers of the stores as to the best way in which suitable applicants for work may be placed. The plan is the only one of its kind in the United States, says the report, and is "bound to be fruitful in results at no cost to the stores."

Training courses for executives and nonexecutives of the stores have proved highly successful, and large attendance marked the resumption of the courses this fall. The report recommends for next year that all such courses be organized under the plan of a "Merchants' Institute," which would establish this important work on a more definite and permanent basis.

Objects of such an institute would be to provide special training for executives and sales people in the stores in such subjects as are not readily available elsewhere. The report, co-operating with the department of university extension of the State Board of Education, and with educational institutions in the city. The report says that a project of this kind would prove of immeasurable value to stores and those employed there.

Ald of Teachers  
A special course of training in "Store Operation" for the salesmanship teachers of the Boston high schools is now being organized. This course will be given by executives from the stores and consists of the general topics as follows: "How a Retail Store is Organized"; "Functions of the Personnel and Service Pyramid"; "Functions of the Merchandise Pyramid"; "Functions of the Sales Promotion Pyramid"; "Functions of the Control Pyramid."

Arrangements have been made by the Boston School Committee to grant promotional credit to the teachers who take this course and arrangements have been made for those teachers also to receive college credit. The report of Mr. Bloomfield points out that a course of this kind will go a great way in making more effective the work of these teachers with their 1500 pupils who are taking the salesmanship course. Closer and better organized relations with the Prince School are called for by the report as one of the next steps in making the work of the Retail Trade Board more effective. The report says: "The school is doing fine work."

French and German interests. They must be placed on a plane of tax equality with these competitors. Will Congress continue thus to handicap American foreign trade?"

## Favors \$500 Exemption

On Mr. Garner's protest that the proposed amendment would act as an inducement for thousands of American citizens to go to foreign countries to escape taxation, the witness retorted:

"All the better for American foreign trade."

Of the present exemption of \$300 to \$500 for individual incomes derived from investments in local building and loan associations was advocated by Charles O. Hendon, United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

The 1921 tax bill originally set the exemption for this class at \$500, but it was later reduced to \$300, and according to William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, strong opposition exists to the proposal for increasing the exemption.

William S. Bennet, representing the Chicago Stock Exchange, urged an amendment permitting partnership of lawyers, stock exchanges and accountants, in which incorporation is forbidden, to be taxed as corporations. The law as it stands penalizes all such partnerships, he declared.

McKinley W. Kreigh, representing the American Mining Congress, protested against inclusion in the new bill of the retroactive features of the present tax law relating to gain or loss involved in transfers of property in connection with business organizations.

William D. Upshaw (D.), Representative from Georgia, transmitted to the committee an argument by J. K. Otley, president of the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, for repeal of the capital stock tax.

## TAX EXEMPTION SPREAD SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

a number of other cities have been hard hit by the new ruling.

American citizens resident in foreign countries and engaged in fostering American foreign trade should be exempt from payment of income tax on the proceeds of their business, following the custom of other countries, the committee was told by O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council. Mr. Davis said that the United States is the only country which taxes its citizens engaged in foreign trade, putting them at a disadvantage with foreign competitors.

"The effect of taxing Americans abroad on income earned by them through the conduct of business in the country of residence is to hamper and restrict American salesmanship," he asserted. "They resent the handicap imposed by this discrimination in favor of British."

## LINKING BOSTON BY AIR TO WEST SEEN AS BIG INDUSTRIAL GAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

handling of traffic are doing less than their entire duty to the properties with which they are connected if they do not view such a situation with an open mind, holding themselves ready, willing, and anxious to make use of any form of transportation—whether it be oxcart, boat, railroad, motor truck, or airplane—that will transport more satisfactorily the goods from one place to another than any other form of transportation."

The handling of freight from small way stations to main-line points offers a very favorable opportunity for the motor trucks, Mr. Woodruff explained. In this way, the losses occasioned in trying to maintain freight service on small lines may be eliminated.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday. Little change in temperature, gentle shifting winds mostly from the south and east. New England: Mostly cloudy tonight; little change in temperature, moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 73th meridian)  
Albany ..... 40  
Atlantic City ..... 40  
Boston ..... 42  
Buffalo ..... 32  
Calgary ..... 44  
Chicago ..... 34  
Cincinnati ..... 40  
Cleveland ..... 40  
Denver ..... 34  
Des Moines ..... 34  
Detroit ..... 40  
Galveston ..... 32  
Hatteras ..... 36  
Helena ..... 36  
Jacksonville ..... 36  
Kansas City ..... 42  
Los Angeles ..... 42

## High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:40 p. m.  
Thursday, 2:15 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

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## FRENCH SUBDUE MOSLEM RISING

Revolt in Damascus Is Put Down After Heavy Damage Is Done

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 21 (AP).—An open revolt in the Moslem section of Damascus, into which bands of rebel Druse tribesmen had infiltrated, was put down by the French, but only after artillery, armored cars and tanks had been called into action and heavy damage done in the insurgent quarters of the city.

Moslem insurgent leaders, at the end of 24 hours of fierce resistance by the rebels, offered to surrender to General Sarraill, the French High Commissioner, and later accepted his terms. These included a heavy fine and delivery of several thousand rifles.

Bands of the Druses, who have been fighting the French régime in Syria for the last three months, had slipped into the southern part of Damascus. There they were joined by the local population, and at 9 o'clock on Monday night suddenly attacked the French occupants.

The French troops managed to retain possession of the public utilities, public buildings and military establishments, against which the insurgents maintained a continuous rifle fire. The rebels set fire to many stores and private houses, erected barricades and carried on a vigorous resistance to the French counter-attack.

The French replied by training their artillery on the Moslem section, and bombarded the insurgent quarters throughout the night and yesterday. Armored cars and tanks were called into action. The Moslem quarters suffered heavy damage, both from the work of rebel incendiaries and the French artillery bombardment. The French say their own losses were slight.

## QUINCY D. A. R. FETES ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Presents Pageant and Tableaux at Wollaston

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Quincy, Mass., celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a dinner, a pageant and tableaux at its first meeting of the season Monday afternoon in the Glenwood, Wollaston.

Mrs. Clyde L. Harlow, recent, opened the program with a brief address, after which the 200 members and guests united in singing the national anthem, in giving the salute to the flag, and in reciting the American Creed. This was followed by a tableau of Columbia impersonated by Mrs. Warren E. Sweetser, assisted by Miss Elvira Harlow as color bearer.

The pageant, written by Mrs. Chester K. Wilson, portrayed the progress of the chapter from its founding to the present year. Mrs. Charles A. Drew read the story. Mrs. Sweetser again appeared as Columbia. Mrs. John N. Beach represented the National Society. D. A. R. and Mrs.

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Horace A. Moses, president and treasurer of the Strathmore Paper Company, Miltonneque, Mass., and others.

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## GERMANS SCRAP GUN MACHINERY

Sudden Speeding Up of Disarmament Follows the Locarno Negotiations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Oct. 21.—The first fruits of the Locarno negotiations are already visible in the sudden speeding up of German disarmament which has been hanging fire ever since the Treaty of Versailles. Today's papers carry news of the starting of the demolition of gun-making machinery at Krupp's works in Essen. The Allied Military Control Commission has been trying to obtain this for the last five years, but without success.

The question of German disarmament is one of the reasons for postponing the signature of the various Locarno treaties till Dec. 1. As soon as German disarmament has progressed sufficiently toward compliance with the allied note on the subject sent during the summer the Germans are expected to dispatch a reply, and it is hoped in authoritative circles here that the whole matter will be sufficiently advanced for preliminary steps for the evacuation of Cologne to be carried out before the day for signing the treaties arrives.

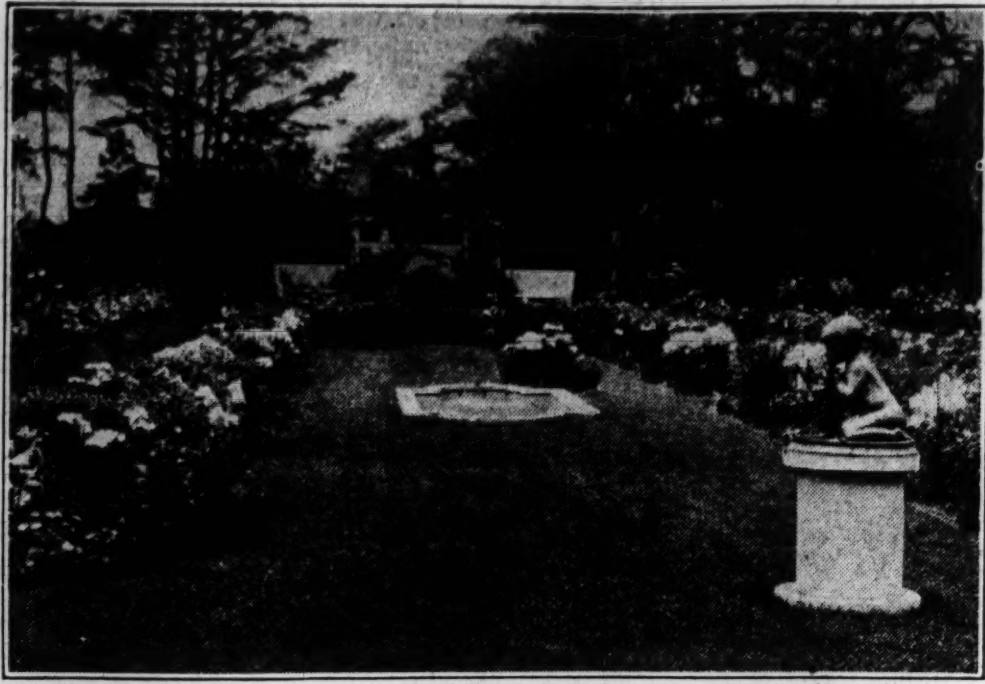
It is not yet known where the British will make their next headquarters, though Wiesbaden is mentioned in well-informed quarters. There is no likelihood of British troops leaving the Rhineland altogether before the treaty period of 15 years expires.

## Publication Casts Shadow Over Locarno Agreements

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The publication of additional treaties drafted at Locarno between France on the one hand, and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other, cast the first shadow over the Locarno agreements here, since it is generally felt that France, after all, succeeded in guaranteeing the central agreements between Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia in an entirely unilateral manner to the detriment of Germany.

Even the Social Democrats are perturbed. "The equilibrium of the work of Locarno, which knows no allies," Vorwärts writes, "has been disturbed very materially by these treaties." The paper suggests that Germany should now endeavor to conclude an additional treaty with France regarding eastern questions.

Another cloud which appeared on the political horizon is the fact that



The Name "Moonlight Garden" Was Given the Landscape Effect on the Rene Evans Paine Estate at Wianno on Cape Cod Because All the Flowers Are White.

## "Moonlight Garden"

## OLD WORLD GARDENS AND NEW COMPARED

Landscape Architect Speaks for Louthorpe School

The Cabinet suddenly decided not to give its consent to the Locarno agreements at present, on the ground that it wants to await developments in Paris and London before doing so. But it is also likely that the Conservative members of the Cabinet first wish to await the outcome of tomorrow's meeting of the Reichstag section of the party.

## New National Fête Day Urged

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Oct. 21.—A new national fête day and the reading, with suitable commentary, in the republican schools of the principal passages of the Locarno accords are demanded in big letters on the front page of Oeuvre. A wave of enthusiasm for the Locarno accords is sweeping France. A new life, it is said, begins for Europe and the world. This grandiose event should be marked by a nation-wide festival. If necessary Locarno Day may be blended with Armistice Day. Anyhow the children must be taught the lessons of peace.

BRITISH FLOATING DEBT OFF  
LONDON, Oct. 21.—British Exchequer results in the week ended Oct. 17 were: Receipts £17,469,415 and expenditures £14,734,012. Floating debt decreased to £777,966,000 from £786,141,000 on Oct. 10.

## World News in Brief

Berlin (P)—A movement to have the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, has been started by the National Zeitung. The proposal has as its motive the desire for international recognition of the Minister's efforts and achievements toward establishing world peace.

Tokyo (P)—In one day recently the majority of the 70,000 freight cars of the Government railways of Japan, and many of the passenger coaches, were equipped with the modern type of American automatic coupler. All of the cars had been using a European coupler of the hook and line type. More than 150,000 of the American couplers, which are manufactured by a Chicago firm, were purchased and distributed throughout the various railway yards of Japan.

Chicago (P)—Four young Americans bent upon exploring the Dutch New Guinea wilds in search of a race of pygmies, have left in a specially constructed airplane for San Francisco. There they are to meet M. W. Stirling, connected with the United States National Museum, who will lead them by ship and air to the New Guinea jungles.

Kingston, Jamaica (P)—The legislative council considered a message from the acting Governor recommending ratification of the trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies. William Morison, the colony's representative at the conference which negotiated the agreement, urged the adoption of the treaty.

Washington (P)—Joseph E. Sheedy, vice-president of the fleet corporation, in charge of European affairs, with headquarters at London, the assignment rejected by Leigh C. Palmer after his removal from the corporation presidency, has been directed to return to his post by the shipping board.

New York (P)—A quiet boom of Long Island property involving purchases and improvements said to represent an outlay of \$20,000,000 was revealed when it was announced that the Phelps estate has bought 3000 acres of Suffolk County land at the eastern end of the island for development purposes.

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A few shakes of SENTRY CRYSTALS immediately remove all odors from the home. Cleans, refreshes and fragrant. Cook what you please. SENTRY CRYSTALS, 25¢ per package by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Broadway St., Boston. Telephone MA 6264.

**THE GROVER SHOP**  
A Graceful Pump for a Dainty Foot  
This little cut-out two-strap pump is the perfect fit and ankle. The lightness and flexibility of the entire shoe stamp it a masterpiece of the shoemaker's art. And you find it the most comfortable thing you ever had on your foot.  
It is suitable for house, street or semi-dress, and the price is very reasonable.  
COMFORT WITH STYLE  
MERRILL'S GROVER SHOE SHOP, INC.  
Entire Second Floor  
168 Tremont Street, Boston

**SAY IT WITH FLOWERS**  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada  
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The Italian Roof Garden

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**WITHOUT question The SHELTON will change all your ideas of hotel living. It is such an entirely different atmosphere—more like a huge club for men and women—unlike any other hotel in the city. Make it your home when you are in New York—enjoy the**

**GYMNASIUM—the SWIMMING POOL—play SQUASH—BOWL—Use the LIBRARY—the LOUNGES—the SOLARIUM—the ROOF GARDEN**

**All these unusual features for both permanent residents as well as short time guests.**

**The SHELTON**  
40th Street and Lexington, New York  
Only a short distance from a Christian Science Church

## TEXAS GOVERNOR FACES INQUIRIES

Special Legislature May Look Into Highway Expenditures

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 21 (P)—A special session of the Texas Legislature may be called to investigate charges of reckless expenditures in the State Highway Department, under the regime of Mrs. James E. Ferguson, Governor.

In a statement from Washington last night, where he is on a tax reduction mission, Lee Satterwhite, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, declared that if the Governor did not call a special session for an investigation of the State Administration, he would.

In breaking a two months' official silence last Saturday, Mrs. Ferguson declared against a special session and challenged the malcontents to take their "whisperings" before a grand jury, thus saving the taxpayers the expense of a special legislature.

Relative to the State Highway Commission, she declared that she would summarily remove any state official proved in default of duty.

Meanwhile, the State is waiting the result of an investigation already being conducted by Dan Moody, Attorney-General, who is checking up the highway department's transactions. Mr. Satterwhite intimated that his special session would wait the Attorney-General's report, which is expected within three weeks.

Mr. Satterwhite's avowed determination to call a special session without gubernatorial concurrence, however, apparently will be flying in the faces of a majority of members of the Legislature. A poll conducted by the Associated Press among members to determine their sentiments on the proposed call has shown thus far 42 against the proposition, 16 for, and 10 undecided.

In response to the query, Ben F. Foster, State Representative, expressed the opinion that "only the Governor can call a special session of the Legislature, except in case of impeachment proceedings against her."

There has been no hint of possible impeachment proceedings, and it is a matter of conjecture here whether Mr. Satterwhite's Washington statement was made in cognizance of that possible interpretation.

The Ferguson's situation is unique in modern politics. Mr. Ferguson was removed from office in 1917 by impeachment charges specifying misappropriation of State funds.

1924 Mrs. Ferguson ran for office to "vindicate" her husband's name, and was elected the first woman Governor on a wave of anti-Ku Klux Klan sentiment that routed Klan candidates and left Mrs. Ferguson a huge majority.

## LONG SERVICE HONORED

Miss Sibyl E. Rolland, in charge of the mailing division of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, was the recipient of gifts from officers of the company and her fellow workers, including a telegram from the president, Charles L. Edgar, yesterday, in honor of the completion of 25 years of service with the company.

She is the only woman employee with such a record. A diamond service pin, a watch, a bracelet and a purse of gold were presented to her.

## Young Women Direct and Edit Paper to Aid Political Study

New Rochelle Standard-Star Placed at Disposal of Junior League of Women Voters

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 21 (Special)—Today's edition of the Standard-Star represents a new feat in journalism here, for the editorial chair, the reportorial work, advertising calls and newspaper stands have for one day, become the special charge of a group of young women under voting age who organized less than a year ago as the Junior League of Women Voters.

They have had a twofold purpose in temporarily taking over the newspaper. It was explained by Miss Elaine Sparks, organizer and chairman of the league. First, it was conceived as a means of furthering the league's foremost aim, that of affording its members a political education and, additionally, as an experience in newspaper work.

"This is an outgrowth of the constantly growing interest in politics which the younger women are showing," Miss Sparks said. "We believe that because of the powerful political influence of newspapers, it will be a great advantage to learn firsthand the sources and technique of the political news article. We will handle the news of the day in a strictly nonpartisan manner, without in any way changing the policy of the Standard-Star."

"We are the first political organization of girls of pre-voting age, exclusively. I became interested in organizing such a league last December in the hope that we might find a preventive for the lack of in-

terest in voting among women. By interesting girls under 21 in voting before family affairs or professional interests become too demanding, it seemed reasonable that they would gain a good background in politics that would be of help throughout their voting years."

"The Junior League of Women Voters has kept in touch with world politics by having women of advanced political thought address us at regular monthly meetings. Our members are giving time to the study of local, national and international affairs. The newspaper venture will, we believe, give us a new stimulus in this study."

## EVENING SKETCH CLASS AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Announcement of an evening sketch class at the Boston University art department was made today by Miss Blanche Colman, director of the department. The class is being established in response to a large number of requests.

The class is the first evening one to be given by the art faculty of the university. It will be directed by W. Lester Stevens, nationally known painter whose appointment to the faculty was recently announced. The class will meet on Friday night, from 7 to 9. Enrollment for the class will be held next Friday evening, Oct. 23. Work will begin Oct. 30.

## REVILLON FRÈRES, CREATORS OF FUR FASHIONS TO THE WORLD

### Plain Tales of the North

by CAPTAIN THIERRY MALLET

True stories of the North gathered by the President of Revillon Frères during his annual inspection of the trading posts.

### Two Little Eskimo Boys

HUNDREDS of stories could be told regarding the hardships which form part of the daily life of the Canadian Eskimos, also their resourcefulness and their endurance.

Five years ago in August, near Cape Dufferin, two Eskimos started paddling in their kayaks along the shore. Each man in his little craft had his son—one five years old, the other seven. After a few hours, they decided to go to some islands six miles off shore to look for sea-gulls' eggs. Not caring to take the two children out so far, in case a storm came up, they left them on the beach and told them to wait.

The two little boys remained there all day. Night came. They huddled together, shivering, in the lee of a rock. When dawn appeared there were no signs of the two men. Another day and another night passed; still the children waited, feeding on seaweed and small shell fish which they found along the beach.

When the third day came they decided to walk back, following the shore, to the tribe. Going round the bays, climbing up and down huge slides of rocks, walking inland each time they found rivers which they could not swim until they discovered a place to ford them, those two boys—aged five and seven respectively—never lost heart.

Picking up on the beach what they could find to eat, they eventually got back to the tribe after two days and nights of constant traveling. They were footsore, wet to the bone, and famished.

They gave the alarm and a small party of men paddled immediately to the islands. There they found the two men marooned amidst hundreds of nests on which they had been feeding.

It appears that on their arrival, four days before, they had at first gone to sleep on the beach in the sun, leaving their kayaks partly out of the water. The tide rose and the two kayaks drifted out of sight. They had suffered no hardships—having plenty of food and being confident that eventually some one would come to look for them.

Furthermore, they did not feel anxious about the children. In their minds, a thirty mile walk alone on the rugged sea shore, the fording of three swift rivers, and the lack of food and the exposure during four consecutive days and nights, could not possibly harm two little Eskimo boys of five and seven.

Copyright, 1925  
Another tale November 4



## FASHION'S COURT . . . .

Presents the newest furs!

All that is smart, unique and beautiful in furs displayed at Revillon Frères

FUR as supple as silk, as glowing as a precious stone, as warm as a summer's breeze unfolds itself in the Great Show of Fashion. It is a kaleidoscope of color . . . the silver of chinchilla, the cerulean tints of blue fox, the bronze of sable, the dazzling whiteness of ermine . . . all fashioned in the latest mode!

Here are the richness and warmth of fur unrivalled . . . for it is the display of garments at Revillon Frères . . . the establishment that embraces Paris, London and New York.

In the far north, the Eskimos obtain these prime pelts from a desolate land. They carry them to

the Revillon Frères trading posts. From there, they are sent direct to the shops.

In Paris, expert designers study the mode. Their instructions are cabled daily to the Fifth Avenue shop. When a garment appears in Paris, it is presented here, too.

On every neckpiece or garment appears a tiny insignia, an assurance of quality . . . the Revillon Frères label. It means that the same workmanship, the same careful designing has been expended on every fur piece . . . whether priced at \$50 or \$50,000. Prices that compare more than favorably with furs sold elsewhere!



**Revillon Frères**  
FIFTH AVENUE at 53rd Street NEW YORK



MAYORAL LIST  
NOW TOTALS 12

Favorites All Qualify—Mr. Burrill Says He'll Run on Stickers

Boston's mayoral candidates at noon today number exactly 12. They are, according to the Board of Election Commissioners who have certified and checked off practically all of the nomination petitions for the mayoralty.

William T. A. Fitzgerald, Theodore A. Glynn, Francis A. Campbell, John H. Dunn, Thomas C. O'Brien, John A. Keliher, Malcolm E. Nichols, Daniel H. Cossley, Dr. Walter G. McGauley, Joseph H. O'Neil, Alonzo B. Cook and James T. Purcell.

Miss Frances G. Curtis, the first woman to be a candidate for Mayor of Boston, failed to get the required 3000 registered, qualified voters' signatures, and cannot be a candidate for Mayor with her name printed on the official ballot.

Charles L. Burrill, of the Governor's Council, at noon, had 1870 signatures checked off as qualified voters on his papers. Mr. Burrill, at the State House today, said that if the election board officially notifies him that he has failed to qualify he will issue a statement declaring his independent candidacy and give his reasons for entering the lists on "stickers."

Miss Curtis declared later today that she had filed the names of 3334 voters as petitioners for her official nomination for Mayor. She said that she and her husband—those who circulate and take oath to the legality of signatures to nomination petitions—had believed that she had filed enough names to insure her getting 3000 qualified voters on her papers.

Twelve candidates for the school committee have qualified. The five who were endorsed by the Public School Association lead the following list of those who have received more than 2000 registered voters' signatures on their papers.

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, William C. Maguire, Edward M. Sullivan, George H. McDermott, Mrs. Jennie Loomis Barron, Joseph J. Hurley, Francis C. Gray, James D. Casey, John F. Hardy, Mary E. Meehan, Walter V. McCarthy, John A. Donoghue, Arthur E. Digan and Henry Wise.

Today, the men and women studying the situation unhesitatingly say that Malcolm E. Nichols, former Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Massachusetts, has the largest single individual following.

When Mayor Curley's preferential Democratic primary shall have been completed the result may have some effect upon the Democratic candidates for Mayor, but all of them, so far, insist that they are in the contest to the end.

Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County; Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner and the Mayor's openly supported candidate, and Joseph H. O'Neil of the Federal National Bank, with the support of Martin L. Lomasney, ward Democratic leader in the West End, South Boston and Charlestown, are strong contenders in the contest. John A. Keliher and William T. A. Fitzgerald are also energetically prosecuting their campaigns.

MARBLEHEAD MEN  
ON CONSTITUTION

Old Town Closely Associated With Famous Frigate

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP)—The effort in progress to raise funds for the preservation of the famous frigate Constitution, has called attention to the heroic connection which this old seaport town had with "Old Ironsides." Many Marblehead men served aboard the frigate during its entire brilliant career in the War of 1812.

They were with it in its victory over the Guerriere. They were present when it conquered the British frigate Java off San Salvador in December, 1812. In the battle with the Java two Marblehead men fell. They were Joseph and John Cheever, brothers.

On Sunday, April 3, 1814, John Bailey was standing near the mast on Fort Sewall, at the entrance to Marblehead harbor, when he sighted the Constitution, partly disabled, being chased by two British frigates. While the church bells were ringing the cannon at the fort boomed out a challenge to the enemy. The enemy ships have to and disappeared.

Several Marblehead seamen volunteered to pilot the Constitution into the harbor. Sam Greck was picked, because he was considered the most skillful of the lot, and he brought the frigate to a safe anchorage off the fort.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE  
CANDIDATES STUDIED

Possible candidates for the Brookline School Committee were discussed at a meeting of the Brookline Public School Association, held last evening at the home of Mrs. William A. Schick Jr., on Addison Road. The association has been working some time to obtain the election of its own candidates to the committee, who it claims, are more liberal and progressive than those put up in the usual way. Of the two candidates it put up last March, one was elected; the other, Mrs. Schick, is expected to run again next spring.

Three members of the present committee whose terms expire in 1925 were present last night as invited guests.

BOSTON "Y" DELEGATES  
TO ATTEND CONVENTION

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association will be well represented next Saturday, Sunday and Monday

at the triennial International Y. M. C. A. Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., Oct. 22-24.

The delegates from the Huntington Avenue branch will include T. Grafton Abbott, chairman of the committee of management; Sidney A. Weston, Donald E. Wilbur, Dr. Edward C. Streeter and E. S. Whitten.

Mr. Wilbur and Mr. Whitten will go directly as representatives of the members' organization of the Huntington Avenue branch. Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Boston Association, and Franklin Games will go as representatives of the board of directors. Wilman E. Adams, general secretary; Clifford K. Brown, executive secretary, and L. W. Bruemmer, membership secretary, will also attend. President Coolidge's address at the opening of the convention next Saturday is to be broadcast.

THE TRIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 22-24.

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GREAT SUN COUNCIL  
OF RED MEN MEETS

Annual Conference Is Held at Marblehead

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—The Great Sun Council of Red Men opened its annual conference today at the Hotel Marlborough in this town. The council is the birthplace of the order in Massachusetts. The women's auxiliary, known as the Order of Pocahontas, was in session last night and this morning with about 400 representatives present.

Charles A. Pass of Harrisburg, Pa., the Great Inchoonee of the Great Council of the United States, and Great Chiefs from the reservations of Maine and New Hampshire are present.

This evening there will be a joint meeting of the two organizations at which more than 500 members are expected. After the dinner, the Great Council Fire will be kindled at the hotel hall. The Great Sun Council session will be held tomorrow morning.

The incoming Great Chiefs, elected by ballot, will be raised to their respective stumps tomorrow. They are: Great Chief, Sachem, Frank Y. Chandler of Worcester; Great Senior Sagamore, Fred M. Terrell of Clinton; Great Junior Sagamore, Benjamin B. Armstrong of North Attleboro; Great Chief of Records, George W. Emerson of Wollaston; Great Keeper of Wampum, J. Arthur Wheeler of Lynn.

There are 10 Marblehead men who will be presented with certificates of membership of 50 years. They are: Nathaniel Amazeen, Josiah Green, William T. Green, Samuel Dolber, Edwin Glover, John C. Adams 2d, William E. Lowe, Edward H. Collins, John Smith and Benjamin Brown.

EVENING LIBRARY  
COURSE SCHEDULED

Another series of evening library classes similar to the series which proved so successful in the past is being planned by the Special Libraries Association of Boston. The aim is to give a survey of the library profession as a whole, emphasizing its importance, its chief problems, and its future. Special technical instruction will be given on classification, cataloging, and filing. F. A. McNeely of Framingham is in charge.

At its meeting next Monday afternoon, the association will have for its special topic, "Putting Facts to Work." Members are to assemble at 3:30 p. m. at the Everett repair shops of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. They will be escorted through the shops and afterward conveyed in motorbuses to the library of the company at 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, which will be open for their inspection. There will be a short business meeting at 5:30 p. m., followed by an informal dinner.

MORE COURT SPACE  
HEARING THURSDAY

The special commission relative to the providing of additional accommodations for the Supreme Judicial Court and other courts and certain offices in Suffolk County, appointed by Governor Fuller, will conclude a series of conferences with a public hearing to be held in Room 364, State House, tomorrow at 2 p. m.

The hearing is to give the public an opportunity to voice opinions regarding the advisability of separate buildings for certain departments. The commission is composed of Henry A. Wyman, chairman; George L. Mayberry, William P. Adden, Fred H. Kimball, John A. Keliher, and Paul D. Howard, secretary.

## TAXICAB STANDS REDUCED

In view of increasing traffic congestion the Boston Police Department announced yesterday that effective next Monday 25 of the 80 taxicab stands in the downtown section would be abolished. It was explained that the operation of cabs from the various hotel and private stands will not be affected.

## Shanahan

Fireproof Storage for Household Goods  
MOVING AND PACKING  
1155 Schenley—Phone—Franklin  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## "Oven to Home"

A short phrase expressing a big idea in baking service. Best of Bread, Rolls and Cakes delivered daily right to your door—when and as you want them—a service unique in Pittsburgh.

## Haller Baking Company

Phone 2681 Montrose Stop the Wagon

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Position?

Watch the Classified Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.



Record only  
the Sunny Hours

## San Antonio, Tex.

Special Correspondence  
A FAMILY of four—three brothers and a sister—had gathered at the Texas ranch home to divide the estate left them by their father. All were grown but only the youngest had married.

This youngest brother told them of his desire to move farther west and asked for his share of the estate, which, accordingly was given him. After being away from home several years, he received a message from his brothers asking him to return. They had discovered oil on the home place and wished to share the new prosperity with the youngest brother. Although this ranch has become one of the greatest oil-producing regions of Texas, those legally owning it still regard that first agreement of division of property as null and void and continue to share liberally with the youngest brother.

New York City  
Special Correspondence  
NOT long ago, a woman from Seattle moved into an apartment here. Furniture, glassware, china and kitchen utensils were scattered in disorder, and another load was still to come from the station.

Warily the new tenant sank down on a pile of boxes, and a sense of loneliness crept over her. Friends seemed very far away.

Just then, however, a ring at the bell drew her to the door, and, opening it, she faced another woman, who held a tray covered with a dainty napkin.

"I live across the hall," said the stranger rather timidly, "and thinking you had a hard day moving in, and probably had no lunch, I took the liberty of bringing some to you. Please take it."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE  
ELECTED TO SOCIETY

Annual Meeting of American Antiquarian Held

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—President Coolidge was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society, at its annual meeting held in the society's library building this forenoon. In the election of President Coolidge as a member of the society, it was announced that the society was following a time-honored precedent, since the other Massachusetts presidents, namely John Adams and John Quincy Adams were made members of the society. Other presidents who were members were Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Rufus B. Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

The society elected the following officers: President, Waldo Lincoln of Worcester; vice-presidents, Arthur P. Ruge of Worcester, Clarence Winthrop Bowen of New York; counselors, Charles Greenville Washburn of Worcester, Francis H. Dewey of Worcester, Henry Winchester Cunningham of Boston, George Parker Winslow of Dover, William Howard Taft of Washington, George H. Blakeslee of Worcester, Clarence S. Brigham of Worcester, James B. Wilbur of Manchester, Vt., Samuel L. Olinson of Albany, and William V. Kellen of Boston; secretary of foreign correspondence, Dr. Charles L. Nichols of Worcester; secretary for domestic correspondence, Worthington C. Ford of Cambridge; recording secretary, Thomas H. Gage of Worcester; treasurer, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward; librarian, Clarence S. Brigham of Worcester.

The new members elected are: Schenley Men's Shop  
Hats, Haberdashery  
HECK & GEORGE  
Schenley Apts.  
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Mohl &amp; Olney, Inc.

Tailors  
Side thirty-one Wood Street,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Walk-Over

243 5th Avenue  
Pittsburgh  
Pennsylvania

## Frank &amp; Seder

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Thursday, Friday  
and Saturday3-DAY  
DEMONSTRATION  
SALES

Important Savings  
in every department

## The Hoover Suction Sweeper

At Special Terms for a Brief Time

One of the best known Suction Sweepers on the market—and for very good reasons now offered for a brief time at special terms that should put this modern cleaner in every home.

ONLY \$2.25 DOWN

Balance in monthly payments—all attachments included.

No need for the drudgery of occasional and spasmodic house cleanings—with the Hoover a daily dusting up means a clean house all the time.

Convenient monthly terms after this small initial payment—home demonstration if desired.

BOGGS & BUHL

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For any of these products or for Fresh Country Eggs delivered to your doorstep, telephone the plant near you. These are located in Pittsburgh, New Castle, McKeesport, Butler or Charleroi.

RIECK-MJUNKIN DAIRY COMPANY  
DIVISION OF  
NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

For any of these products or for Fresh Country Eggs delivered to your doorstep, telephone the plant near you. These are located in Pittsburgh, New Castle, McKeesport, Butler or Charleroi.

RIECK-MJUNKIN DAIRY COMPANY  
DIVISION OF  
NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe of Boston; Wilbur Henry Siebert of Columbus, O.; Thomas Bonaventure Lawler of New York; Charles Alpheus Place of Lancaster; Allen Johnson of New Haven; John Stewart Bryan of Richmond; George Sumner Barton of Worcester; Horace Augustus Moses of Springfield, and Bernard Fay of Paris.

The report of the treasurer showed principal funds of \$232,000 with expenditures of \$21,264 and income of \$21,271.

The society is in receipt of a collection of American almanacs, the gift of Samuel Lyman Munson of Albany, N. Y. The collection numbers 3782. In connection with the business meeting papers were read by John Henry Edmonds of Boston on "Declaration of Independence," Thomas Willing Balch of Philadelphia spoke on "Trend Toward Centralization" and William Coolidge Lane of Cambridge read a paper on "Christopher Daniel Ebeling."

INTERNATIONALISM  
AND YOUTH A TOPIC

Religious Education Council Continues Session

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—"Youth and Internationalism" was the subject of an address by John Pratt Whitman, associate secretary of the Boston Federation of Churches, before the first annual convention of the Massachusetts Council of Religious Education and the thirty-sixth annual state Sunday school convention in joint session this morning. Sectional conferences were conducted in conjunction with the session. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell will deliver his address, "Midst Ice and Snow in Labrador," before the convention tonight.

The Rev. Ivar Hellstrom of East Orange, N. J., in an address last night, said that the young people are showing that they are real individuals, capable of thinking for themselves. Present conditions are a cause for congratulation and not for lamenting because of the alleged folly, he added. He spoke in an optimistic vein on the youth movement which is making itself felt in all parts of the country.

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SOCIETIES TO UNITE

New Hampshire Association to Join With Maine Body

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 21 (Special)—Threatened collapse of the co-operative marketing movement in New Hampshire was averted last night when the New Hampshire Co-operative Marketing Association, at the annual shareholders' meeting, voted to unite with the Maine Association instead of abandoning its venture after five years' experience.

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Lieut. Col. Frank Knox presided. At the election of officers Colonel Knox was re-elected president. The other officers chosen were: First vice-president, W. T. Whittle; second vice-president, Isaac Center; treasurer, Harry L. Addison; clerk, John Parker; directors, George Putnam, Andrew L. Felker, Thomas Brackett, Luther Robbins, Harry Chesbro, George Weston and Joseph Moody.

Western competition has been felt by the association and an organized effort to offset it is imperative, the New Hampshire body was told.

## THEATERS

Change of Bill at Metropolitan Theater

New England's newest photoplay presentation theater, the Metropolitan, starting next Monday, will change its program weekly of that day instead of Saturdays, as had been previously planned. The principal cause for this change, it was explained, was due to the demand to see the elaborate opening week show. It is also believed a Monday-opening schedule of entertainment would prove more popular with theatergoers. Crowds have filled the house at every show this week. The Metropolitan, which seats nearly 5000, admitted more than 50,000 in the first three days following the preopening last Friday night, it is stated.

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Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe of Boston; Wilbur Henry Siebert of Columbus, O.; Thomas Bonaventure Lawler of New York; Charles Alpheus Place of Lancaster; Allen Johnson of New Haven; John Stewart Bryan of Richmond; George Sumner Barton of Worcester; Horace Augustus Moses of Springfield, and Bernard Fay of Paris.

The report of the treasurer showed principal funds of \$232,000 with expenditures of \$21,264 and income of \$21,271.

The society is in receipt of a collection of American almanacs, the gift of Samuel Lyman Munson of Albany, N. Y. The collection numbers 3782. In connection with the business meeting papers were read by John Henry Edmonds of Boston on "Declaration of Independence," Thomas Willing Balch of Philadelphia spoke on "Trend Toward Centralization" and William Coolidge Lane of Cambridge read a paper on "Christopher Daniel Ebeling."

INTERNATIONALISM  
AND YOUTH A TOPIC

Religious Education Council Continues Session

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Carl Sandburg Reads Poems  
to Thousand Wellesley Girls

Poet "Autographs Cheerfully" Many Books—Later Tells Fireside Group That Greatest Biographies Are Those of Companionable Men

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—Carl Sandburg and Wellesley College met for the first time yesterday.



## REPORT IS MADE ON CHINA ISSUE

Special Committee Sends  
Statement to Members of  
Baltimore Conference

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—"Generally speaking, we are agreed that extraterritoriality should be abolished, and that customs autonomy should be given to China. We are not fully agreed at this time whether the abolition of extraterritoriality and the giving of customs autonomy should be by one stroke or whether it should be by progressive stages."

The above was one of the outstanding points in one of the several reports just presented to the members of the Conference on American Relations with China which met recently in Baltimore. This report went on to say:

The method of approach to the Chinese people and Government is of extreme importance. . . . There is a good deal of difference between our insisting that they must do certain things first of all, and their coming to us, in return for assurances that we give them, with promises on their own part to do certain things that will make possible the realization of those principles and purposes upon which we are agreed.

We hope that . . . these parties (participants in the forthcoming customs conference and in the commission on extraterritoriality), meeting on a platform of complete equality, will be able to come to an accord as friends and brothers in a great family of nations.

We hope that our Government will most earnestly and in the most effective way possible endeavor to secure the agreement of these five powers (China, Japan, Great Britain, France, and the United States) in carrying out the recommendations which will be made by the conference in October and by the commission that meets in December.

At the same time we think that our Government should have the firm purpose of acting independently if it is found impossible within a reasonable time to secure the concurrent action of the other four powers.

The discussion of the report before its adoption brought out several other distinct divergences. Two of these found expression substantially as follows:

1. The adoption of a report recommending the abolition of extraterritoriality and the granting of customs autonomy would encourage certain groups in China to expect much more in the way of drastic early action than can possibly be carried out by the United States, which is by no means the only nation concerned.

2. The hope expressed in the report that our Government will take independent action if it cannot within a reasonable time secure the concurrent action of the other powers, may prove embarrassing in the forthcoming negotiations in China.

**Clearing House for Opinions**

The conference realized that its object was not achieved with the conclusion of its sessions. As one member said near the close, "It has been a real clearing house of opinions regarding Chinese-American relations. It should not stop there. Several members have . . . voiced the feeling that a subsequent conference, after the completion of those on customs and extraterritoriality at Peking would be desirable.

The report of the committee concluded as follows:

Finally, the Baltimore Conference revealed rich resources in our own country for widening our understanding of Chinese-American relations. It suggested the social power that is generated when experts in international relations and spokesmen of organized opinion and of large interests involved combine in a common educational effort. In the immediate future there is sure to be intense interest in the progress of negotiations in Peking. It is hoped that each installment of news from there, bringing home the realities of the situation, will lend encouragement to carry further the distinct service of the Baltimore Conference on American Relations with China, that of helping those related to the various groups concerned to clarify their views and to modify their policies in the presence of one another and of the facts.

## ELEVATED WAGE CONFERENCE

Roland W. Boyden and James H. Vaher, arbitrators representing the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the union street car men, respectively, left Boston at noon today for Worcester where with Judge Nelson P. Brown, chairman and neutral arbitrator of the board, they will meet in an effort to reach a decision in the wage dispute.

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## BACK-TO-FARM MOVE INDORSED TO WOMEN

Miss Burleigh Addresses the  
Garden Association

Farming is a great career and New England needs the old type of farmer with his patience, plain living, and a delight in simple things, learning the secrets of nature by tilling the soil; in this restless age there is need for labor in the out-of-doors Miss Nettie Burleigh, successful farmer of "Woonheim," Vassalboro, Me., told the Boston branch of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association at its semiannual meeting at the College Club yesterday.

"It is 16 years since I returned to the farm and I wish more of the right sort of people would go back to the farm," Miss Burleigh said. The three chief troubles of New England farmers and the reason why there are so many abandoned farms, in Miss Burleigh's opinion, are the high wages of labor, poor marketing facilities and low prices for his productions, and high taxes. In her town the taxes have increased in five years from \$15 to \$48 on \$1000, she said.

She advocated that chambers of commerce in various sections assist in bringing farmers and consumers together. Miss Mary Lee Ware spoke on the glass flowers at Harvard, which members of the association will visit tomorrow morning. Many of the members visited a dairy at Concord this morning.

## YALE GLEE CLUB PLANS FOR SEASON

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Yale University Glee Club, winner of the Intercollegiate glee club contest in New York last March, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall in New York, Dec. 5, supported by the New York State Symphony Orchestra. The club will sing the choral finale to the Faust Symphony of Franz Liszt, under the direction of the Hungarian conductor, Ernest von Bohm.

The glee club also plans a holiday season trip which will extend as far west as Chicago and as far south as Louisville, a trip to Cambridge before the Yale-Harvard game, and a trip to Greenwich, Conn., early in December. It also will sing in New Haven at the time of the Yale-Princeton game on Nov. 14. The club will again take part in the annual intercollegiate glee club sing in New York some time in March.

## CHICOPEE ACCEPTS LAND GIFT FOR PARK

CHICOPEE, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special)—The gift of 63 acres from the George M. Atwater estate for a public park has been accepted by the board of aldermen. This tract is given without stipulations other than that it shall be developed within a reasonable time. The gift borders on the Springfield line and 13 acres on the Springfield side are to be given to that city, also for a park.

The plan is for the two municipalities to co-ordinate their policies and work out a system of roads that will be mutually advantageous. The property is slightly and part of it is wooded. It adjoins a good residence section and at the same time is close to several large industrial establishments. Originally it was planned to give the entire tract to Springfield but objections were raised in Chicopee and the project was revised.

**ORGANIZED TEACHERS  
TO HEAR DR. DAVIS**

Prof. Jesse B. Davis of the Boston University School of Education faculty will deliver a series of four addresses before associations of teachers within the next few weeks. He will speak before the Plymouth County Teachers' Association on Friday at Hyannis on "Discipline in Secondary Schools." On Oct. 30 he will address the Middlesex County Teachers' Association at Boston on "Some Dangers Threatening the Junior High School Movement," and on the same day will talk to the Norfolk County Association here on "Discipline in Secondary Schools." Professor Davis will speak before the Franklin County teachers at Holyoke on Nov. 6 on "Discipline for Conduct or for Character."

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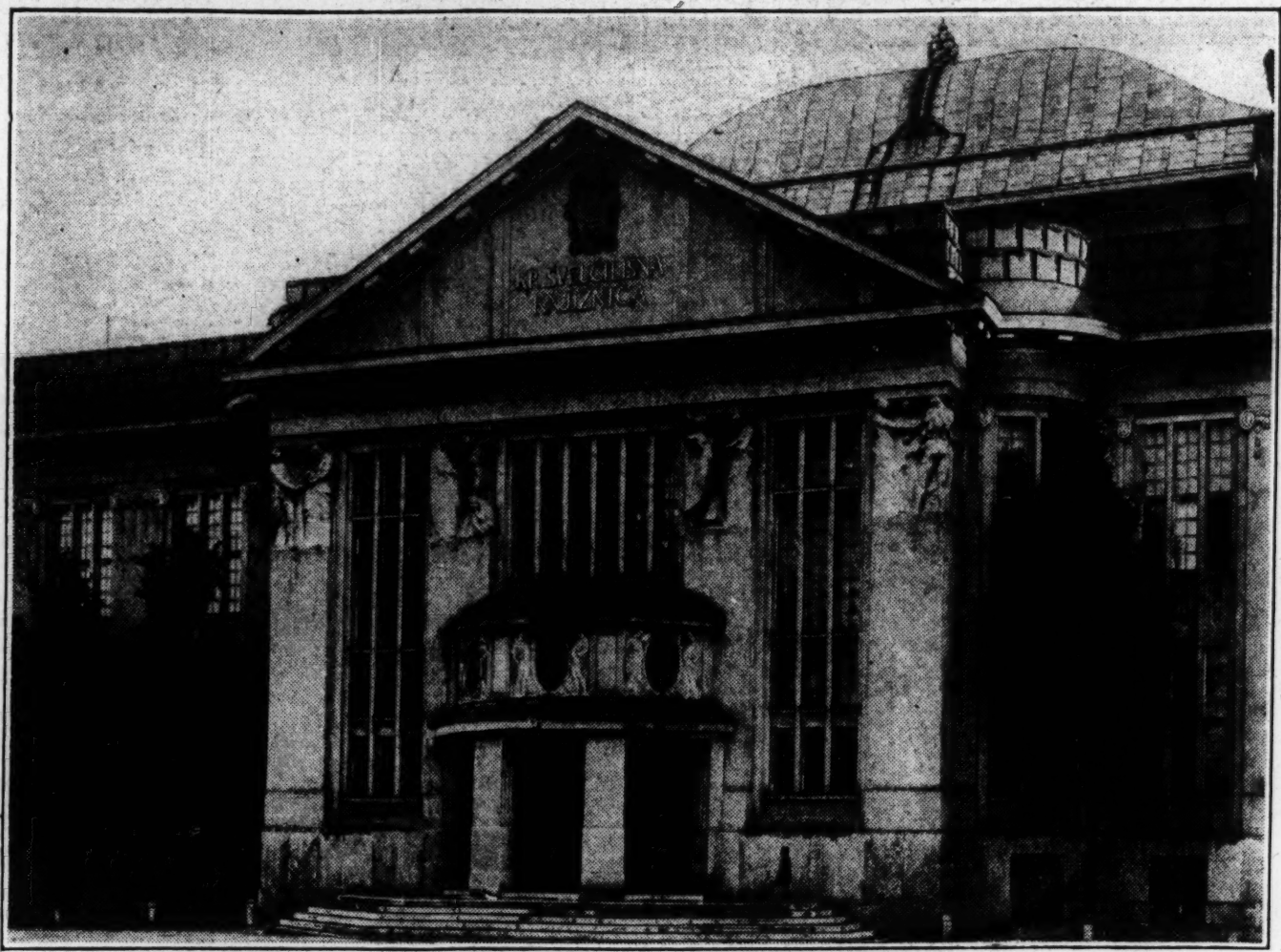
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## Three-Hundred-Year-Old Croatian Library Housed in Handsome Modern Building



The Royal University Library, Zagreb, Croatia.

## The Library

### Zagreb Library Celebrates Tercentenary

Zagreb, Croatia  
Special Correspondence  
THE Royal University Library here celebrates its three hundredth anniversary this year.

Its founders were a religious body, and it is natural that the earliest contributions to the collection took the form of manuscripts and books dealing with religious subjects. Its growth was small, its field limited, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the number of volumes increased to any great extent, when a large law library was added to it.

Today it contains 280,000 volumes, besides a very large number of periodicals and other contemporary publications. Since space for housing the books had become too restricted, architects were invited in 1909 to send in plans for a new library. Rudolph Lubyski was adjudged first prize and in-

trusted with the building. The library was commenced in 1910, and finished two years later. It is a handsome piece of architecture and an ornament to the city.

The main facade is adorned with four stone reliefs by Robert Frangas-Mihalovic, while the south front bears sculptured reliefs by Rudolph Lubyski. Marble and bronze have been employed for the large reading room. The equipment is up-to-date, the books being kept in fireproof rooms which are divided from one another by iron doors. The entire building is well lighted, ventilated and heated.

Zagreb has, besides its university, a technical college, school of arts, several museums and several other educational institutions. It is a modern town, for when under Hungarian rule all funds granted by Budapest were spent wisely in furthering education among the people.

### A Check List of Articles

THE Library Column made its first appearance on Nov. 1, 1922. Since then there have appeared more than 150 articles telling of American public libraries and of state and private libraries in many other countries. During the last year 14 countries have been represented and 11 different states. In addition to this, articles on general subjects, such as readers' advisers, county libraries, education for librarianship and the American Library Association survey, have appeared. The intention has been to tell of the progress of libraries throughout the world, to explain some of their problems and their plans for the future.

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## DR. MEIKLEJOHN TO OPEN TALKS

College Leaders to Take  
Part in Intercollegiate  
Parley on Education

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 21 (Special)—Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College; Dr. James Harvey Robinson, and Prof. Ben D. Woods, director of achievement test research at Columbia University, have accepted the invitation extended to them by the undergraduates of Wesleyan University to take leading parts in the Intercollegiate Parley on Education to be held at Wesleyan University on Dec. 4, 5, 6.

About 50 colleges have been invited to send representatives as guests of the Wesleyan College body. The conference will be devoted to a study of some of the tendencies of the present system of collegiate education. Round table discussions will be a feature at which time the college men will informally consider the ideas brought to them by the speakers.

Dr. Meiklejohn will open the conference on Dec. 4 with a critical analysis of the college educational system. On Saturday, Prof. Ben D. Woods of Columbia University will lead two round table discussions on administrative problems such as grades and tests to determine who should go to college.

President Goodnow will tell of some current tendencies in collegiate education and will bring in much concerning the future policy of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. James Harvey Robinson will take as his subject for the evening, "What Is Learning and How Does It Happen?" Dr. Lynn Harold Hough of Detroit will preach at the University church service on Sunday.

The committee in charge is: Chairman, W. W. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.; S. W. Reeder, Elyria, O.; K. D. Hartzell, Wellesley, Mass.; R. R. Brooks, Asheville, N. C.; Prof. K. M. Williamson and Prof. C. Kruse.

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**Minnesota Team  
Is Developing**

**Cross-Country Coach Happy  
Over the Prospects in  
"Big Ten" Race**

This is the year we will finally show our heels to somebody," the coach states with enthusiasm. His reasons are the former records of the rushing attack, the position of which the team is chiefly composed, as well as their good condition, lack of ineptibility, and general bright showing and rapid development. It

runners for the varsity. They may not win their big dual meets, but will increase steadily in power until the closing Conference meet when they should be at their best and able to give a very good account of themselves.

Only two veterans are numbered among the select 10. They are R. S. Popkin '26, "M" winner and captain, and V. C. Hubbard '27, also a letter winner, and the best man on last year's team, on individual records. O. M. Matthews '27, freshman cham-

Any of the remainder, all Green aspirants, are capable of achieving prominence at any time, the coach believes. One of the leaders is Joseph Wexman '28, last year's freshman champion, who showed real class all season. R. E. Swenson '27, upper class

champion in 1922, made the first team this year and is doing well. J. T. Bernhagen '28, last year's runner-up to Wexman, is going better than ever, while J. A. Howland '28 has particularly good prospects for a successful season.

Three new men complete the list. They are W. A. Katter '27, who is developing fast, and W. J. Elling '26 and F. M. Hall '28, both of whom won numerals last year on the second team.

Of these 10 runners Coach Iverson plans to use eight in each meet instead of 10 as he did last year. The schedule follows:

Oct. 17-Iowa State, 24-Minnesota; 21-24-Carleton College at Minneapolis; 21-University of Wisconsin at Minneapolis.

Nov. 14-University of Iowa at Minneapolis; 21-Conference meet at Ann Arbor.

**EVANSVILLE PLANS CHANGED**

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21 (AP)—Directors of the Evansville Fans' Associated plans the undefeated Rutledge franchise have reconsidered their role to surrender the franchise. Instead plans were begun yesterday for reconstruction of the club for the 1926

**GORDINER FRESHMAN CAPTAIN**  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 21.—  
Karl B. Gordiner of Newark has been  
elected captain of the undefeated Rutgers  
freshman football team. He is a  
graduate of Hargrave High School, plays  
quarterback and does the punting and  
forward-passing.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## American Negro Spirituals

The book of American Negro Spirituals, edited with an introduction by J. Rosamond Johnson, is published by the Viking Press, New York.

THIS book of Negro Spirituals, the work of two talented brothers, contains 61 melodies, lyrics and music, arranged for solo voice and piano. Five of the numbers are contributed by Lawrence Brown, a young Negro musician recently returned from study in London. The popularity of the Negro Spiritual on the concert stage has caused a demand for well-arranged songs of this type.

The editor has prefaced his introduction with his stirring and sympathetic poem, "O Black and Unknown Bards," and expression of appreciation and gratitude to the unknown "dark-kept souls" who gave to the world "the power and beauty of the minstrel's lyre."

Although he is a poet, lecturer, and publicist, it was his understanding of musical meter and phrase as well as his intimate knowledge of the Spanish people and their language that won for Mr. Johnson the commission of translating Enrique Granados' opera, "Goyescas," for the Metropolitan Opera House production in 1916. He is equally as well equipped to edit a book of Negro songs. Associated with his brother Rosamond for a number of years, he is a writer of lyrics for their musical productions, he later devoted time to the serious study of Negro music in its racial and underlying historical significance.

**Songs Have Dignity**

In the introduction to this excellent book, Mr. Johnson happily remarks that it is understood that these Spirituals possess dignity. It is, of course, pardonable to smile at the naïveté often exhibited in the words, but it should be remembered that in scarcely no instance was anything humorous intended. The songs are not to be confounded with a new sort of ragtime, but rather should be understood that "these spirituals cannot be properly appreciated or understood unless they are clothed in their primitive dignity."

The editor gives sound evidence as to the originality of the Negro songs. "What music did the Negroes hear to importunity? No, certainly not from the minstrel to Scotland or Russia or Scandinavia and bring back echoes of songs from those lands—the spirituals are purely and solely the creation of the American Negro; that is, as much as any music can be, a native and sole creation of any particular group." It is no doubt true that the rich fund of legendary lore possessed by native Africans and their unspoiled musical instincts influenced the Negro folk song in its infancy.

**Influence of Christianity**

"But what led to this advance by the American Negro beyond the primitive music?" asks Mr. Johnson. "Why did he not revive and continue the beating out of complex rhythms on tom-toms and drums while he uttered barbaric and martial cries to their accompaniment? It was because . . . there was blown through or fused into the vestiges of his African music the spirit of Christianity. The result was a body of songs voicing the cardinal virtues of Christianity—patience, forbearance, love, faith, and hope—through a necessarily modified form of primitive African music. The Negro took complete refuge in Christianity, and the spirituals were literally a song of sorrow in the heat of religious fervor."

**As to rhythm, Mr. Johnson writes:**

"Religious ecstasy fittingly manifests itself in singing. The rhythms of the emotions call for hand and foot patting as pleasure, humor, hilarity, love, just the joy of being alive. . . . In all authentic American Negro music the rhythms may be divided roughly into two classes—rhythms based on the swinging of head and body and rhythms based on the patting of hands and feet. Again speaking roughly, the rhythms of the spirituals fall in the first class and the rhythms of secular music in the second class. . . . At any rate, this minute characteristic of the Negro in America is the genesis and foundation of our national popular medium for musical expression."

**Harmonic Structure**

The harmonic structure of the songs is treated in less interestingly. Mr. Johnson believes that the harmonic structure of the spirituals was distinctive of them among the folk songs of the world. It is admitted that the poetry of the texts does not carry the music and yet, "There is more than there is to be reasonably expected from a broadly ignorant people working in an absolutely alien language. Hebraic phrases are frequent. These are accounted for by the fact that the Bible was the chief source of material for the lines of these songs."

Attention is paid to the dialect, which was the result of the original African's attempt to imitate the language of the master class. The Negro dialect used with the spirituals was distinct from the language employed in the territory of Texas and Louisiana—a section influenced by the French and Spanish. Concerning this tongue, Mr. Johnson writes: "For a reason I cannot give, where-

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"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," of which there are many variants, such as "Good old Chariot" and "The Danville Chariot," is among the notable songs. The theme occurs in the first movement of Dvořák's "New World" Symphony. "Deep River" was noted as early as 1875. Its pathetic strains have appealed to many serious musicians, among whom was the distinguished violinist, Max Baer, who transcribed the Coleridge-Taylor piano arrangement for piano and violin and played it at his recitals. The deeply moving "Steal Away to Jesus" has been described by Dr. E. B. Doolittle as "the song of the soul springing from the faith of the fathers."

**A Rare Version**

Of several versions of "Nobody Knows De Trouble I've Seen," Mr. Johnson chooses a rare one, evidently from Florida, as early as 1865 in the Negro schools of Charleston, S. C. It is said to have originated in the Saa Islands when the Government failed to carry out its promise in the allotment of land to the freedmen. General Howard, called to address a gathering of Negro people, asked them to sing. The sad strains of "Nobody Knows De Trouble I've Seen" broke forth from the throat of an old woman and deeply affected the speaker and the audience.

Peculiar scale progressions are noted in other songs presented. "Roll Jordan, Roll," shows use of the flat seventh. It is a variant of



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*and the*  
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*By*  
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Unity of Good  
Pulpit and Press  
Fundamental Divine Science  
No and Yes  
Christian Science versus  
Pantheism  
Message to The Mother Church  
for 1900  
Message to The Mother Church  
for 1901  
Message to The Mother Church  
for 1902  
Christian Healing  
The People's Idea of God  
The First Church of Christ,  
Scientist, and Miscellany

For the greater convenience of students, the lines are numbered, the text-book, and the above comprised in the volume arranged in the order adopted in compiling the "Concordance to Writings."

Set edition, size 4 3/4 x 6 3/4 x inches, printed on Oxford bible paper, morocco, limp, corners, gilt edges, each \$14.00; six or more, each \$10.00.

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	High	Low	1:45
new	75%	79%	79%
old	91%	91%	91%
new	15%	13%	13%
old	26%	25%	26%
new	51%	57%	57%
old	37%	37%	37%
new	40%	39%	40%
old	36%	36%	40%
new	57	57	57
old	78	78	78
new	192	185	193
old	115%	115%	115%
new	28%	28%	28%
old	3	3	3
new	2	2	2
old	2	2	2

## WANTED

Associated Theatre Corp. Units  
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 New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co.  
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 United Life & Accident Ins. Co.

A	267	268	261
C	319	319	319
E	218	218	218
G	51	51	51
H	441	441	441
I	1374	1374	1374
J	232	232	232
K	232	232	232
L	441	441	441
M	298	298	298
N	339	339	339
O	232	232	232
P	267	267	267
R	267	267	267
S	267	267	267
T	267	267	267
V	267	267	267
X	267	267	267
Z	267	267	267

[illegible][illegible]

	per	50%	75%	50%	75%
<b>TOTAL EARNINGS</b>					
<b>RAPID TRANSIT</b>					
1928					
Year	to date	Month of			
\$75,115.966		Sept.	\$1,062,520		
9,609,836			997,365		
<b>\$86,689</b>			<b>\$1,008</b>		

262,839	1,048,598
86,152	105,306
<b>LWAY &amp; LIGHT</b>	
182,474	182,474
<b>755,515</b>	<b>825,821</b>
39,738	16,511
10,474	10,431
721,827	633,652

... but before depre-

**FOR RUSSIA**  
—Preliminary agree-  
ment between the  
British and Swed-  
en for three

**NEW YORK, Oct. 21**—United States  
Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry directors  
will meet next week, and it is probable  
the dividend policy on the common  
will be considered at that time. "A  
basis of at least \$8 a share is looked  
for, with some quarters expecting \$10.  
Earnings have been satisfactory for  
the last few months compared with  
early this year. Earnings estimated  
in excess of \$35 a share on 120,000 out-  
standing common shares. Last year  
\$43.7 last year and \$21.92 in 1923.  
It is anticipated that De Lavaud pie  
will be paid out in the near future."

**Overseas**  
May be interesting to know  
The Christian Science Mon-  
itor published on Tuesday ad-  
vertisements from London and  
cities of the British Isles; o-  
day advertisements from  
Florence, and other cities  
France, Italy, Sweden,  
many, Holland, and Sw-  
also on Friday advertise

Roost-on-Don for  
armament will spend  
the remainder of the  
company system, con-  
sulting into the Amer-  
icans wanted to  
contract to the Western  
armament, which is  
highly acceptable, and  
the hands full in re-  
system in Spain.

**CHICAGO SURFACE LINES**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Trumbull  
creditors are asked in  
purpose financing, in-  
clude \$1,000,000 for a mor-  
tgage note, the lat-

From Australia and South Africa.  
Branch advertising office  
the Monitor, where visit-  
cordially welcomed, will be  
at 2, Adelphi Terrace, Lon-  
don E. C. 4, England, 56  
de Faubourg Saint Honoré  
and at 11, Via Magenta, Flo-  
Italy.

**CHICAGO SURFACE LINES**  
CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Gross earnings of  
Chicago Surface Lines for September  
totalled \$1,050,000, an in-  
crease of \$100,000 over the

**FURNITURE FOR**

**BIG EARNINGS**  
+ Tube earned net income equivalent after tax to \$9.79 a share on 186,000 shares outstanding in the corresponding third quarter's net earnings. The company also paid a dividend of .30 a share on its common stock.

**WINE DEPOSITS**  
Z. A. Harriman  
California Copper  
Company (Inc.)  
of zinc deposits  
director of the Har-  
rison, has ar-  
work is starting  
building construction  
about 400,000 tons,  
will organization.

**FREE ORDER**

**CALIFORNIA-OREGON POWER CO.**  
California-Oregon Power Company has  
called a meeting for Nov. 24 to vote on  
issue of funding of bonds to the amount  
of \$500,000. The company plans to  
issue \$500,000 of bonds to finance the  
refinancing to retire about \$2,000,000 of  
7 1/2 per cent bonds now outstanding,  
which are callable at 110 on Feb. 1.

**MCCORMY STORES**  
McCormy Stores, ended Ar-  
Sept. 20, 1925, reports net profit of \$549,  
153 after expenses, taxes, etc., compared  
with \$585,545 the same period in 1924.  
Net profit for the first nine months of  
1925 was \$1,245,588, compared with  
\$1,027,143 for the same period in 1924.

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RECENT DIVIDENDS 4%  
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**New York Railroad** has  
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Co., O. For 25 heavy  
to cost \$2,250,000,  
will be delivered  
heavy and powerful  
most recent type.  
Thousands, not includ-  
ing one of the principal  
American capacity  
use of fuel.

**Consolidated American**  
of America for Jan.  
in 1925 reports net  
earnings of \$1,678,000,  
equivalent to 10  
cents per share.

**LONDON:** Oct. 21.—(P)—Consols for  
money today were 57½, DeBerser 132½,  
and Royal Mines 3½. Money discount—  
Three months bills, 3½ per cent; three  
months bills, 3½ per cent.

**LION OIL REFINING COMPANY**

**LONDON:** Oct. 21.—A £50,000 loan  
to German potash industry has been  
arranged by an international group of  
bankers headed by J. Henry Schroder  
company.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

**MONEY:** Oct. 21 (P)—Consols for  
money today were 57½, DeBerser 132½,  
and Royal Mines 3½. Money discount—  
Three months bills, 3½ per cent; three  
months bills, 3½ per cent.

**THE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF NEW YORK**

**BIG GERMAN POTASH LOAN**

**LONDON:** Oct. 21.—A £50,000 loan  
to German potash industry has been  
arranged by an international group of  
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company.

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**NEW YORK, Oct. 21.**—The sharp drop in the price of the New York Central Railroad's bonds is based on an announcement that the company has booked some important contracts for installation of automatic train control devices. General Electric Co. of New York City was the signal receiver and the contract from New York Central is a considerable business has been since that time.







## Theatrical News—Art—Music—Motion Pictures

## National Academy Centennial

By RALPH FLINT

Washington, Oct. 18.—The National Academy of Design opened its Centennial Exhibition last evening at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, under the high patronage of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, who were present to formally open the exhibition. The classic halls and galleries of the Corcoran make an especially harmonious setting for the more than 500 paintings, works of sculpture, drawings, etchings that stand for 100 years of academic art in America. Practically all the members of the National Academy, past and present, are handsomely represented; and as this list includes practically all the fine flower of American art, it will be readily seen how important this centennial exhibition really is.

Two of the large galleries are practically given over to the early men, and it is extremely interesting to trace the gradual unfolding of pictorial taste and power through the various generations of painters. In many cases the examples chosen for exhibition are of exceptional value, coming as loans from the finest public and private collections. As in the case in academy exhibitions, the painters have the major share of the space at hand, although the entrance hall and grand stairway of the Corcoran Gallery gives the present show distinctly sculptural start. With the famous low-relief "Amor- Caritas" of Augustus Saint-Gaudens directly facing the visitor at the first landing of the main stairway and at once striking a note of academic genius in full flower.

**Neagle and Stuart**  
The first gallery holds the most important examples of the early American masters, and its semicircular shape sets off the classic, tempered charms of the canvases with singular appropriateness. The outstanding painting here is the superb portrait of Dr. William P. Dewees, by John Neagle, a Boston-born artist of the nineteenth century, one of the finest performances in the entire run of American art. There is much of Neagle's color and style in the Neagle portrait, but its distinction is in no way derivative. There is a fine sense of space between the sitter and his background, and in the loose yet solid painting of the picture the artist has let his detail assume only a due importance. What really emerges is the outstanding personality of the handsome sitter with a freshness that is convincing testimony of the artist's high qualities.

A full-length Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington, not of his best painting; the striking likeness of William Cullen Bryant by Samuel F. B. Morse, very telling in its sharp characterization; a Chester Harding portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Salisbury done with due regard for style and dignity; a wholly lovely portrait of a lady by John W. Kensler, a charmingly recalling the deep-laid charms of the Italian Lotto; portraits by Henry Inman, James E. Freeman, Daniel Huntington, Rembrandt Peale, Thomas S. Cummings, Thomas Sully, and Charles L. Elliott, all of early facture and flavor; and examples of the art of Washington Allston, E. L. Henry, and Edward Gay may be cited as the most important items in this first group. While the centennial exhibition runs more or less chronologically through the galleries, such men as Edwin A. Abbey, Albert Bierstadt, Montague Flagg, Howard Pyle, Frank Duveneck, F. K. M. Rehn, Julian Story, Wilton Lockwood, and Frederick P. Vinton are sprinkled among their elders in this first gallery. Many and quaint are the early landscapes and story pictures brought to light in this retrospective gathering, and while they are of little intrinsic worth artistically, they serve to point many an instructive comparison along the way.

**Thayer and Homer**  
Entering the main gallery is to come straight upon the commanding "Caritas" of Abbott H. Thayer, lent by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and taking its place with the finest paintings in this exhibition. This special room has much the look of a Salon Carré, so choice are the several canvases grouped here. To one side of the larger Thayer is a small Winslow Homer, "Eight Bells," of superlative merit, a small, night piece of lovely color and design; while to the other is a handsome Blakelock landscape of rich brown harmonies, "The Muse of Painting," by John L. Farge, is another fine color note in this gallery, and one of J. Alden Weir's best canvases, "The Donkey Ride," is near by. Then a quartet of silvery-toned canvases by George Inness, Dwight W. Tryon, Thomas W. Dewing, and Albert P. Ryder, all of a row, fairly fasten the visitor with "Frosty Morn."

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JACK GALL'S

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Club Breakfast—Breakfast—Lunch—

Supper—Special Chicken Dinners

ing, Montclair," where his scumbling Florida touch is found in rare relation to more northern subject matter; clouds and trees and meadows are put down in his most fascinating way, all faint and frosty. The Dewing is a small canvas, glimpsing some intimate interior, with two typical Dewing figures seated in musical performance; it has the stillness of a vision, and is full of gentle, quiet charm and eloquence. The Ryder is a magnificent piece, and is of a deeply romantic cast. It is his famous "Temple of the Mind" from the "Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and strikes

The National Academy of Design

"EIGHT BELLS"

Painting by Winslow Homer, N. A., in the Centennial Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, at the Corcoran

Gallery, Washington.

the most imaginative note in the

whole exhibition. Homer D. Martin's

well-known "Harp of the Winds" is

here, too, and there is also an early

example of Henry Golden Dearth's.

Gallery B is completely dominated

by John Singer Sargent's "A Veil

Gone," recently sold by a member

of the Wertheimer family to an

American collector. Its robust

sweeping brushmanship, its virile

characterization, and its unusual

design make it at once the center of

all eyes. A charming "Mother and

Child," by George DeForest Brush;

a finely painted likeness of S. Mont-

gomery Roosevelt, by DeWitt M.

Lockman; the handsomely designed

full length "Thinker," by Thomas

Eakins; a Venetian scene by Gedyne

Bunce, and a religious subject by H.

O. Tanner are some of the outstand-

ing items that accompany the

Sargent portrait. Gallery D has its

share of good things, among which

is the well-known "Isabella" and

"The Pot of Basil," by John W. Alex-

ander, from the Boston Museum of

Fine Arts, and there are striking can-

vases by Charles S. Chapman, Roy

Brown, Chauncey Ryder, Charles W.

Hawthorne, Ernest Isen, Frank W.

Benson, Maxfield Parrish, Charles H.

Woodbury and Violet Oakley.

Continuing the tour of inspection,

the visitor will find an abundance of

good things in the academic man-

ner, with all the yearly exhibitors

at the Academy shows in one floor.

E. H. Blashfield, the president of the

Academy, has made a special ges-

ture for the Centennial, sending his

new "Academia" to symbolize the

occasion. There are high-

water-mark works by such distin-

guished painters as Cecilia Beaux,

Child Hassam, Gardner Symons, Robert

Reid, Howard G. Cushing, Bruce

Crane, Walter Griffin, John Noble,

Van Pelt, John C. Johansen, Emil

Carlsen, E. L. Blumenschein, Fred-

erick C. Frieseke, Victor Higgins,

Eugene Speicher, and Leon Kroll, to

mention but a few. Among the

sculptors represented must be men-

tioned Herbert Adams, John Flan-

agan, Charles Gaffey, Mahonri Young,

Anna Hyatt Huntington, Chester

Boach, Edward McCartan, Frederick

W. MacMonnies, Edmond T. Quinn,

Lorado Taft, Paul Manship, and

Daniel Chester French. There is a

considerable group of drawings,

etchings, engravings, and prints by

such notables as Winslow Homer,

George Bellows, Ernest Roth, Joseph

Pennell, Thomas Birch, Childre

Hassam, Timothy Cole, Frank Duve-

neck, F. W. Benson, C. A. Platt, and

C. H. Woodbury. A section of one

gallery is devoted to architectural

achievements, and there a few med-

als and miniatures are shown.

The National Academy of Design

will be open to the public from 10

to 5 P. M.

## Goodman Theater of Chicago Art Institute

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Kenneth

Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater, built by Mr. and Mrs. William O. Goodman in memory of their son, a Chicago playwright, will have its first public performance on Oct. 22. The play selected is "The Forest," by John Galsworthy, which was produced in London last season, but has never been given in America. The department of dramatic arts of the Art Institute, under the direction of Thomas Wood Stevens, consists of a permanent professional stock company which will present a series of interesting plays during the season, and a school of the theater. This school, associated with the Art In-

stitute, gives its students training

both in the theory and practice of

stagecraft. All costumes are made,

and all sets built and painted by the

student-actors, under professional di-

rection. In short, all productions are

completely mounted within the the-

ater.

Unusual facilities are offered by the

back-stage area of the building it-

self. Although the seating capacity

is small, accommodating only 750,

the stage is large and well equipped.

It is one of the three or four theaters

in the United States using a "sky-

dome"—an arching wall of plaster,

taking the place of the old canvas

back-drop, and upon which lights are

thrown to produce atmospheric ef-

fects. Rapid scene changes will be

accomplished by the use of "wagon-

stages." Any technical effect, or as

many changes of effect as any one

play may require, can be success-

fully achieved on such a stage. It is

therefore valuable as an experi-

mental theater.

Plays scheduled for production

this winter include Shaw's "Heart-

break House," Mollere's "Don Juan,"

George Kaiser's "Gas," Dumas' "The

Tower of Nesle," and others. The

admission price is \$1, with a re-

duced price rate for members of the

Art Institute.

**Vaudeville at the**

**Palace, New York**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—When there

is as fine a vaudeville bill at the

Palace Theater as there is this week,

it comes as near being what we call

great theatrical entertainment as

anything seen in playhouses these

days. For about half what it costs

to attend a performance in what

are known as "legitimate" theaters

(so named many years ago to dis-

tinguish them from "variety" the-

aters) one may see five or six, at

least, clever performers whose work

is twice as much careful prepara-

tion as is usually manifest on the

so-called legitimate stage.

It is a pleasure to comment on this

week's bill at the Palace. The

"Sandy Lang and Co." are certainly

expert skaters. Mr. Foster has

trained his little dog Peggy to do

some astonishing tricks. This dog's

playing of a familiar southern song

on a bell piano accompanied by full

orchestra is something that must be

heard to be appreciated. Stark Pat-

erson and Laina Cloutier do an at-

tractive and intelligent dancing act,

and both of them have unusually

pleasing personalities. Mary Cahill

needs no introduction. She is as

funny as usual, as is also May Irwin,

whose singing of "The New Bully"

is just as good as it was 35 years ago.

Then there is the team known as

Wells, Virginia, and West. Each is

clever. Buster West, of this trio, is a

sort of George M. Cohan, Jim Barton

and Fred Stone rolled into one. He

has a career ahead of him. There is

also the sweet singer Yvette Rugel,

whose work is doubly satisfying,

owing to her keen sense of pitch,

and Marie Dressler, who is a little

more lively than ever.

The artistic climax of the per-

formance is in the hands of Cecilia

(Miss) Loftus. Miss Loftus' art as a

comic is as youthful as the first

time she appeared in America. Those

who have enjoyed her remarkable

impersonations of Sarah Bernhardt,

Caruso, Ethel Barrymore, Nora

Brayes, Sophie Tucker, Fanny Brice,

Mrs. Fiske and many others will be

glad to know that Miss Loftus'

Pauline Lord is as good as anything

she has done.

F. L. S.

## Music News and Reviews

Early Recitals and

Concerts in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Felix Fox,

the pianist, presenting at Aeolian

Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 15

works by Chopin, Liszt, Brahms,

Albeniz and Dohnanyi, to mention

some of his composers, gave a re-

velation of himself and perhaps also

added something to what has been

said before concerning certain

pieces. He showed himself to be a

man who ponders deeply on his im-

mediate surroundings, studying the

world in the light of what he sees

right before him, rather than one

who entertains curiosity about lands

and climes remote and has sought

impressions from afar. He inter-

prets his music with calmness, sen-

timentalizing about nothing, not

even the question and answer that

forms the main material of the Bal-

lade in A flat, nor the lament that

introduces the "Love-Death" scene

of Isolde. He interprets it, too, with

sobriety, nowhere trying the be-

guilements of the comedian. Every-

thing in his performance was ap-

pealing and pleasant, but restrained.

Mastery without particular dis-

covery.

Willem Mengelberg directed the

opening concert of the Philharmonic

Orchestra at Carnegie Hall on the

evening of Oct. 15, making a dread-

ful noise with a part of the "Don

Juan" tone-poem of Strauss, and

the most engaging and beautiful sound

with all of the second symphony in

D major of Brahms. It was one of

those evenings when he came before



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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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## EDITORIALS

The obvious tendency on the part of some newspapers and publicists to discern in the step toward European harmony made by the Locarno conference a subtle menace to the United States, should not be permitted to pass unchallenged. The theory has been set forth at great length, and especially by so influential a leader of public opinion as the New York Times, that as a result of the peace pact and the attendant arbitration treaties Europe has been given an impetus toward united action which may result in the presentation of a united front in opposition to the United States on matters involving debts, trade, and other international controversies.

## Locarno and the United States

It is said, for example, that this new community of interest may lead the nations in Europe which have not yet funded their debts to bring associated pressure upon the United States to secure better terms than those already granted. The result might be embarrassing to the American State Department. Or, if a longer view into the future is taken, and the permeance of Europe's present state of harmony be admitted, it might be feared that, when the time for making the heavier payments fixed in all the funding agreements thus far completed shall arrive, there might be concerted action on the part of all debtors to compel a remodeling of the agreements.

Moreover, there is a tendency to ascribe to those participating in the pact and the treaties an inclination to go it alone, so to speak, in future international affairs, without invitation to the United States to take part. It is generally believed that the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament has been made impossible, and that Europe will undertake such a conference on its own soil, with or without American participation. This we think would have been inevitable in any event, so far as land armaments were concerned. When it comes to a question of the reduction of armies the United States has nothing to offer, its army being already established on the basis merely of a national police force. Indeed, it seems apparent that the President himself has recognized this fact, and in most of the utterances ascribed to him the proposed Washington conference is described as one for the further limitation of naval armaments only.

A certain measure of independence of American thought and action may well be expected of Europe after the success of the Locarno conference. The United States was not represented there either officially or unofficially. In passing, an expression of regret for this fact may be permissible, for there was probably no international gathering of recent years in which the American people as individuals took a more lively interest than in this one. Its outcome was eagerly awaited, and its success has been hailed with almost national enthusiasm. The amount of attention and space given to it in the leading newspapers of the United States affords a fair indication of the popular interest evoked. But as a Government, the United States was not present, and as a result Europe is not unnaturally inclined to think that the time has come for it to go ahead with its problems without consideration for the views that may be held by the great Nation beyond the Atlantic. Much in the same way American observers of the activities of the League of Nations, as manifested at the last meeting of the Assembly, report that the members of the world-wide organization are now enthusiastically and successfully going ahead with the problems submitted to it, no longer giving thought to the time when the United States may possibly join in the task, nor feeling the slightest apprehension that the absence of the American Nation from its councils will in the least degree affect either its permanence or its utility.

To many Americans this new independence manifested by Europe will be supremely gratifying. They will feel that it justifies their fixed determination that the United States should hold itself aloof and Europe be permitted to solve its problems in its own way. To others it will be a condition fraught with a certain menace to American interests. They feel that as the almost universal creditor, the United States cannot be universally popular, and that as a nation engaged in collecting its dues without taking part in the efforts of the debtors to regain a state of peace, good order, and prosperity, it cannot be looked upon with very general friendship. Nor will those who look beyond merely material advantages be wholly content with a policy which leaves the United States outside all organized effort for extending the reign of peace and good will.

Time alone can prove which is the more reasonable point of view, but it does not take the lapse of time nor are further developments necessary to support the proposition that whatever brings prosperity to one section of the world is a positive advantage to all other sections. Particularly does this rule obtain in the case of peoples so closely united by ties of trade and social intercourse as Europe and the United States. There is vastly more material profit to be expected to the United States from a harmonious Europe, from a Europe turned from the race for armaments and militaristic gestures to friendly rivalry in industrial and financial progress, than there could be from a Europe torn as it has been for the last eleven years by either the open battles of war or the more sinister ones of a make-believe peace.

And there is less danger to the peace of the United States in a peaceful and industrial Europe than there was in a Europe always tottering on the brink of another plunge into the vortex of war. For bitter as were the lessons of the last war, and great as is the sentiment today against involving the American Nation in another struggle of the same character, it is almost inevitable that no future conflict of the proportions of the last can ever be waged, in either Europe or Asia, without dragging the United States into it. For this reason, if for no others, the United States is vitally interested in the outcome of the Locarno conference, and its people should rejoice at the prospect of world harmony which that outcome seems to forecast.

Whether in those countries where the pretended power of the liquor traffic has not seriously been challenged, or in the United States, where its minions and supporters have been driven to their last stand in its defense, the imperative need of the hour is the realization, by those who have enlisted in the campaign to exterminate that evil, that they are equipped with all the necessary weapons, moral and spiritual, to insure a final victory. But the mistaken belief should not be indulged that the overcoming of this monster will be easily accomplished. It has behind it, in the United States, tremendous wealth, powerful social and political influences, and, somewhat more significantly, a divided coterie of ecclesiastical apologists. Is it any wonder that this formidable stronghold has not fallen at the first blast of the crusaders' trumpets?

What is true of conditions in the United States seems doubly true in some of the older countries where less progress has been made in bringing about this great reform. In a recent book the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, internationally known as the author of "In His Steps," recounts some of his experiences in Great Britain during his two speaking tours there in behalf of a local option measure which had been proposed. He makes no secret of the existence of an alliance between representatives of the Established Church in England and the brewers and dispensers of beer and ale. He names individual churches which are investors in revenue-paying brewery scrip, and more than one bishop, with also other members of the clergy, who took an active part in defeating the proposed legislation. A specific case is cited by Dr. Sheldon of a church whose chief money revenues are derived from the profits of a large brewery. It is not to be wondered at that efforts to curb or limit the liquor traffic in England have thus far been virtually unsuccessful. Who will stand in the breach to defend the helpless, the indigent, the depraved, from the destructive influences of the dramshop, the public house, and the worse dens of infamy which are their allies, if those who are regarded as the representatives of the Christian church continue to admit and defend their alliance with evil?

It can no longer be claimed in defense of such an alliance that the people most concerned have not been awakened to a realizing sense of their responsibilities. Eloquent and convincing arraignments have been leveled at them by men and women of their own country who are able to discern the signs of the times. In an address delivered in London only a few days ago, Mr. Lloyd George, the former Prime Minister, speaking in the City Temple on "The Responsibilities of Free Churchmen," called attention to the fact that, despite unemployment and an adverse trade balance, England spent last year £316,000,000 on alcoholic liquors. In referring to the effects of prohibition in the United States, he said: "It is no use indulging in slap-dash condemnation of America. Not only have Americans carried prohibition, but no political party in America now dares propose the abolition of prohibition."

The distinguished speaker went on to say that while it had been intimated that prohibition in America was the "craze of cranks," he found, when he visited the United States, that this was entirely untrue. He said that in his travels he did not meet a person who would vote for the re-establishment of the saloon, and that so far as public sentiment in America was concerned, the beer house was a thing of the past. In naming the advantages which he attributed to prohibition he declared it to be an experiment which the English people should investigate. "Do not condemn it haphazardly," he advised. "One hundred and ten million people do not make fools of themselves for long. They are the most prosperous people under the sun, not because they have the gold, but because they have not the drink." He concluded by recalling Lincoln's looking forward to the time when there would be no slavery and no drink. "He got rid of slavery," he declared, "and sixty years later the people were on the high road to accomplish the second of his ideals."

How vain, how futile it is to attempt to cover with the cloak of respectability and decency the licensed indulgence in a practice which even the worldly wise have learned to condemn! Dr. Sheldon's arraignment of the churchmen who condone and foster this evil is a challenge to those who, according to St. Paul, are the enemies against whom the righteous must do battle. "We wrestle not," he says, "against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." The former Premier's challenge is more directly to the people to whom and in whose behalf he speaks. Neither of these courageous men indulges in idle sentimentality. They are not seeking to build up men of straw or imaginary devils against whom to direct sham warfare. But both, by direction or indirection, reassure the courageous men and women who have undertaken this unselfish crusade that they have enlisted on the side of right, and that they are equipped with those weapons which are "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

The group of farm leaders who have been agitating for national legislation regulating the production and sale of staple farm products have always been met with the assertion that laws restricting crop production would be unconstitutional, since it is assumed that the ownership of land carries with it the right to raise such crops as its owner may think most advantageous. Schemes for governmental price regulation, including the export of surplus products at lower prices, have encountered the obvious objection that so long as primary production is unfettered, higher prices would simply result in a greater output, ultimately creating a surplus beyond the power of the government to market.

As against the proposals for governmental regulation of production and prices, students

## "To the Pulling Down of Strong Holds"

of farm problems have put forward the suggestion that instead of the individual farmer, working on his own homestead, great corporations with abundant credit facilities should be formed, and that farming should be prosecuted on a large scale, as is the case with manufacturing industry. In this way, it is claimed, production could be so regulated as to prevent surplus crops that force down prices, and often make the condition of the farmers worse in years of plenty than in periods of lesser crops. Here, again, is met the difficulty that the prospect of stable prices would lead to increased planting by the millions of small farmers, whose products would be freely marketed in competition with those of the great corporations.

An interesting experiment in the direction of crop restriction by law is afforded by the enactment by the State of California of a statute prohibiting the growing of any variety of cotton except that known as "Acala," in certain regions of that State. The declared purpose of this law is to promote and encourage the planting of cotton, and it is with a view to securing the growing of the variety believed to be best adapted to the soil and climate of the State, that the cultivation of other varieties is prohibited.

Should this law be held constitutional by the courts, it would seem to indicate a method by which overproduction of other crops may be limited by the several states. Thus Florida could forbid the planting of any grapefruit trees but those of the seedless variety, and so on. If it should be held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the right of private property in land is subject to restrictions upon its productive use, the way will be opened for all sorts of state governmental experiments, some of which may seriously affect the supply of food and other products of the land.

One sympathizes with the recent lecturer in Boston who, in a discussion of "Modern American Poets," deplored the poetry courses in which students are encouraged to produce from 20 to 200 poems during the course, and urged to publish their verses in book form after its completion. It is a fact which but few will gainsay that poets are primarily born and not made. This does not mean that countless individuals have not gained an appreciation of the music of words through study and rightly applied effort. But it does carry with it the intimation that simply learning to rhyme does not constitute being a poet.

With poetry, as with true prose literature, the technique should largely take care of itself. This it can never do so long as a too conscious and labored effort is made to conform to certain style standards and rhythm. When the writer has a great thought to present, when the subject matter cries for expression, there should be but little difficulty about the actual turn of phrase. Poetry, to be worthy of the name, must carry an exalting sentiment. It should inspire, uplift and ennoble. It should invigorate, and impress the reader with its theme, turning the thought away from actual words or lulling style.

Of course, there are some who need the prompting urge of self-confidence, which may be gained to a certain extent by a consciousness that they are masters of English, to enable them to allow their thoughts to flow untrammelled and unchecked. And with writers, as with musicians, practice and study count for an immeasurable amount. Many of the greatest poets have been painstaking in the extreme to perfect their production. But the thought was there. The gem that was worth polishing was in their hands. They simply strove to give it the best possible setting. This is something entirely different and apart from the effort to fit words together cleverly, in Chinese puzzle fashion, to produce a poem. Poets may polish their productions, but the mere ability cunningly to make use of rhymes and verbal rhythm will never make a poet.

## Editorial Notes

Two Associated Press news items in one day regarding Bible-reading should serve to offset to some extent the prevalent propaganda to the effect that the Bible is losing its hold upon the people of the world. The one told that King George of England had let it be known that he reads a chapter of the Bible every day of his life, and the other that the Book of books has now been translated into 836 different languages. The latter story included the fact that when the British and Foreign Bible Society was formed in 1804 the Scriptures were available in only seventy-two languages, and that for several years one new language has been added every six weeks. The former piece of information was given in the course of a speech by Rear Admiral A. R. Emdin in condemnation of Bolshevism on account of its rejection of the Bible. Well did Sir Walter Scott write in his Monastery:

Within this awful volume lies  
The mystery of mysteries!  
Happiest they of human race,  
To whom God has granted grace  
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the latch, and force the way.

How indeed are the mighty fallen, would seem a justifiable comment on the great worn-out rubber-tire "factory" in Akron, O. For one of the most "down-and-out" things in the world is an old tire, and one of the most "up-and-coming" things is a brand new one, just ready for many miles of service. In the storage behind the factory of the concern in question is an ocean, or a desert according to the view accepted, of close on 10,000,000 pounds of used rubber stacked in waves and troughs, or hills and valleys. More than 20,000,000 pounds of such rubber is said to be always on order or in transit, or stacked in the great yard for ultimate treatment in the reclaiming plant. Here it is prepared for many uses, being especially adapted to the manufacture of footwear, and certain other rubber goods and miscellaneous articles in which the resiliency of 100 per cent rubber gum is not required.

## Overture to a Mountain Theme

This article is the first of a series by Victor R. Pritchett, who was sent by The Christian Science Monitor to study the life of the "Mountain Whites" in North Carolina and Tennessee.

The southern train had cannoned me loudly over Virginia into Tennessee. And after an evening's waiting at a junction there, I was tugged under difficult steam up a light railway into the mountains of the North Carolina border. I had seen the blue lips of these mountains before, briefly arched over and beyond nearer hills.

To live in blue mountains, I began to think; to alight in that horizon unaware and extravagantly to plunge one's body in it! And then I was drawn over a narrow steel into these very mountains. They circled by as we trudged. We invaded their gorges, serpentine through them, striking arcs into their townships, outlining their bases. And as we passed, echoes like unleashed dogs ran barking up the mountain sides and were lost in the woods.

The hills were at times huddled like sheep, at times scattered and grouped like herds. The sunlight was golden on them, the gold of laden furnaces, but the deep shades sunken between the ridges had the winding, varying blue of turf smoke. The professional hunters, dressed in black and down and away; new ones came before old ones had been grasped or regretted. I wished for the power of a king to halt them; and for the gifted hands of a poet to grasp them and pull them into myself. For a mountain is something high and blue within one.

We pelted into N. like galloping, like mountaineer horsemen and reined in sharply at Jenkins's store. N. is highly set, like a pool on a mountain summit. There is a low, surrounding ridge of woods and the village itself has twenty timber shacks of all kinds, and about fifty-three inhabitants, including children. Of these, all the men sit on the platform of Jenkins's store, accompanied by "Zeb" Jenkins, and wait for the daily train to arrive.

I remember the men, fifteen of them, taller than corn, but scarcely stouter, wearing blue overalls and wide black hats, with brims flapped this way and that with the challenging nonchalance of raven's wings. There were no exceptions; each man wore blue overalls and a black hat. Each man was thin and nasal, drawing to a canny length, with a startling amount of bone, with a reach as long as the dawn.

Each man had blue eyes and fair hair. It was as though these mountaineers were wearing a uniform, and my sensations were like those of Rip Van Winkle when he came upon the Dutchmen. As I watched these fifteen men, long and thin, looking westward, looking westward at me, and with their idle lengths of leg hung over the platform of the store, a fear seized me by a general conspiracy of men, trains and blue mountains I had been thrown into an outlaw stronghold, and that the outlaws were just taking their time.

I found myself listening for their thoughts, trying to meet their spare blue gaze. But, impossible. The main thoroughfare of N. was the railway track, by which stood a few shacks and a sawmill, and as I turned back to escape this way I could feel that fifteen black hats, cocked at all angles of defiance, had turned with me. That thirty blue eyes turned and perforated me; and that the silence was refining to its ultimate frigidity. Oh, for a stout man!

As though answering, a round fellow came from behind a wagon and smiled at me, seized me and undertook my defense, strove to ease my tracks and fields, gave me a bed for the night, and fed me on corn bread

and chunks of salt bacon, and dippers of spring water. The strangeness of blue mountains departed, and they attended my walk that night with so warm a familiarity that I did not even think about them. It was dark, and as I reconnoitered the tracks and the store, there was not a man of that cobalt and lanky band to be seen.

The world had been blackened out by the heavy charcoal of night. There was no moon. But the sky was vaguely luminous, a dome of light in which the stars swung, and their keen white smoke brought involuntary tears to the eyes and dimmed them, as wood smoke will. The white stars burned at a far, heatless distance. "On that sky they might have been the white-hot and minute cinders of diamonds, which the wind had raked down, blown and scattered."

The hills which had waited with heads raised, like lowering cattle, during the day, were now straightened and flattened into a one-dimensional rim circling the world, and bluntly standing out against the light of void thrown up from beyond it. The earth was like a black cauldron swinging over the reflected glow of the night fires of space.

I found a dimmed road and followed it to the liquid pulsations of the crickets. There were shrill encampments of these insects blotted in the fields and hills. Their notes were the sizzling of the cauldron. Over the floor of silence ricocheted the sudden barking of dogs. A fan of yellow light opened across the fields, from the porch of a house, and in the porch two men were talking.

I heard solitary words drop on to the air and eddying briefly down, extinguish into the dark. I passed closed doors, and windows in which oil lamps burned sparingly and laid a film of yellow light on the heads of talking people. And moving the light would start a whirlwind of shadows over the walls like the wings of big moths; and settling would cast and fix a new fantasy.

I passed a shack on a hill, and out of its window was hopping the skirt of a gramophone. But the trees broke up and subdued the noise, and the black silence crept closely in as though it had been the breathing of the earth. I blotted myself into the woods, led on by a light which I discovered to be the lamp of a white frame church standing up naively like a child's toy.

In the church a wide voice was preaching, and words of the sermon jumped out of the open door into its funnel of light and fell out of the light to earth like the turning leaves. There was singing, a reverent monody. After, a deep silence, and I expected to see the lights put out. But a long silence of vacant dark. A chestnut aimed to earth. The lights flicked out. The preacher came out of the church and by the light of a storm lantern walked with a dozen men and women between the trees. The preacher, seeing the star smoke above, sang out courageously the tune of a hymn, till a woman's voice stopped him with, "Right smart o' chestnuts bin fallin'!" Mr. Cooper. Last night one fell and hit Doc McDowell plum on the head."

The high nasal comment from Doc:

"Yes, and I ain't never seen no chestnut the size o' that-a-one. Seemed like it kind o' fell searchin' for me."

Then the moon rose, yellow as candle light, and I could see the group by the boles of the columnar trees. The men were wearing black hats and blue overalls.

V. S. P.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Prof. Hubert Grimme of the University of Münster, Westphalia, announced in a lecture here that he had succeeded in deciphering several sentences on tablets found and photographed by the English archaeologist, William Matthew Flinders Petrie, on Mount Sinai in 1905, one of which appears to have been written by Moses. In this particular sentence the name, whose name is visible but may mean Moses, thanks the daughter of Pharaoh for rescuing him in the Nile. The sentence is written in the Hebrew used in the Bible and the names Joseph and Manasseh appear. Moses, it will be remembered, was called Manasseh in one place in the Bible.

The municipal authorities of this city are making careful preparations to provide as many unemployed as possible with work during the coming winter months. They will be occupied with making the roads, extending playgrounds and stadiums, renovating the interior of municipal buildings, and assisting in the erection of houses, and will probably be employed filling up the Luisenstädtisches canal. This is a small canal in the east center of the city which the municipal authorities wish to remove, and to the regret of the denizens of the district, in order to gain more building space.

At present there are 13,274 registered unemployed in Berlin of whom about 1500 are being provided by the city with temporary work. Some 600 are employed in the laying of new water pipes, others are converting two swampy districts on the outskirts of Berlin into pasture land, while some are employed in the workshops where clothes and boots of the unemployed working for the city are repaired. Some workshops exist in eight districts of Berlin. Attempts are also being made to find for the educated unemployed work that is congenial; several have already been given posts in libraries and such places.

Six blocks of buildings containing altogether 700 apartments have just been erected by the street car company of this city for their employees. Each apartment consists of two or three rooms with kitchen, bath, and balcony (the city man's garden). The rooms are all light and airy and the houses built of the best material. The buildings are located near tramway depots or near public parks, and will certainly contribute in some degree at least to the lessening of the housing difficulty under which Berlin has been suffering for the past ten years.

For the first time the air mail service in Germany will be kept up during the winter on the ten most important routes, according to a decision of the Ministry of Post which has just been published. Hitherto the entire air service has been suspended during the winter months. This was less due to the cold than to the possibility of fog which might force the airplanes to land and the mail to be forwarded by railway causing delay in delivery. The air mail service in Germany has progressed very rapidly during the past summer months when not less than fifty lines were in operation here. What is, however, needed most, it is said in business circles, is a further extension of the air mail service by night, and the postal authorities hope to improve this also in the near future.

The first moving stairway similar to those used in the London Tubes will be introduced here shortly. Four are to be built in one of the new underground stations in the south of Berlin, two going up and two going down. All four staircases, however, can move also in the same direction which will be helpful in the rush hours. They will work at a speed of half a meter a second. Another escalator will be opened for the public on Dec. 1, in a well-known department store here. It is so designed that about 8000 persons can use it in an hour.

It cannot be said that Berlin is a dull city in so far as the variety of its public vehicles is concerned. It has six different types of street cars; eight different types of motor omnibuses are in operation at present, and now another kind of cab has been added to the four existing types which are the horse and the large and the small taxicab and the electric cab. The kind just introduced is a motorcycle with a closed sidecar. Whether these will become popular remains to be seen. Sidecars are known here by the not very flattering name of "bath tubs."

Berlin will soon be the proud possessor of a unique work of art, no other European city, not even Athens, according to one art expert here, owning its equal. The art deputation of the city of Berlin has just decided to contribute 100,000 marks toward its purchase. The Prussian state has already promised to give 200,000 marks, while the remaining 500,000 marks have been

subscribed by private collectors in Berlin. The statue in question is an Attic goddess dating from the time of Solon and is of Prentellic marble. Berlin artists, as recently reported here, are opposed to the city spending so much money on an antique statue while so many sculptors here are living in distress owing to the lack of commissions. No doubt it is owing to these complaints that the mayor and corporation of this city have just purchased five works of art from Berlin sculptors which are to be erected on squares and in public parks.

The most up-to-date mechanical toy which will be on sale here in time for Christmas will be the Flettner ship, the first model of which has just been tried out on the Neue See, a pond in the Tiergarten. The little vessel is a length of one meter and is equipped with a vertical rotating cylinder under the kind used by Herr Anton Flettner on his "sailing sailing ships." There is a slight difference, however, between the way the "rotor" is used on Flettner's ships and on this toy. Whereas Herr Flettner revolves the rotor with the help of an electric motor and then utilizes the wind for the propulsion of the ship, the rotor on the toy ship is revolved by the wind itself, which catches in blades, and in its turn the rotor drives a small screw in the stern of the ship. Nevertheless even this manner of propulsion is unique. The new toy's one drawback, however, is that it cannot sail without the wind and therefore cannot be experimented with by its young proprietor on Christmas Day in the bathtub at home.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## Criminal Law Methods on the Screen

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I would like to call attention to two features of a certain class of photoplays presumably picturing practices and results in the procedure of criminal law in America. The first deals with the practice of the "third degree," the second with the condemned innocent.

If the impression of the public, by means of the screen, of the severity, inhumanity and uselessness of the "third degree" are based upon fact, why is there not more effort made to arouse public opinion to demand its abolishment? And if they are not, no good purpose is served by their being dished up so often on the screen as they were.

Again, the repeated witnessing of the suffering of the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, while the guilty go free under legal procedure, cannot help but breed contempt for law and its enforcement. It is of course, inconceivable that these picture stories run true to the actual practice of the criminal law procedure of the United States, but it is not a fact that this sort of portrayal is not unusual and that the repeated spectacular presentation, supposedly founded upon fact or near fact, slowly but surely sows the seeds of contempt for law and its enforcement? We need only look into our own consciousness and take note of the remarks of those about us to know that this is true.

A. E. D.

Minneapolis, Minn.

## "Facts About the Metric System"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Every forward movement has opponents. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the adoption of the metric system is no exception to this rule. But what are the facts?

Eighty per cent of all nations, including 70 per cent of mankind, have adopted the decimal metric system of weights and measures, because of its simplicity and the convenient relationship of its units.

Those nations cannot and will not abandon this system, which in some countries has been in general use for over a century, and which has proven not only best for the country but for international trade also. It would be as impossible to expect them to change back, as to expect Americans to change their decimal currency back to pounds, shillings and pence. Therefore the only possible path to uniformity is for the United States to adopt the system chosen by the majority of the world.

To adopt the metric system three changes are necessary: increase the yard 10 per cent to be the meter, the quart 5 per cent to be the liter, the pound 10 per cent to be 500 grams. The use of the three units, meter, liter and gram, with their decimal divisions and multiples, will give the United States a system of weights and measures as simple as dollars and cents.

M. H. H.

New York, N. Y.

[With the publication of this letter, this discussion must be considered closed.—Ed.]